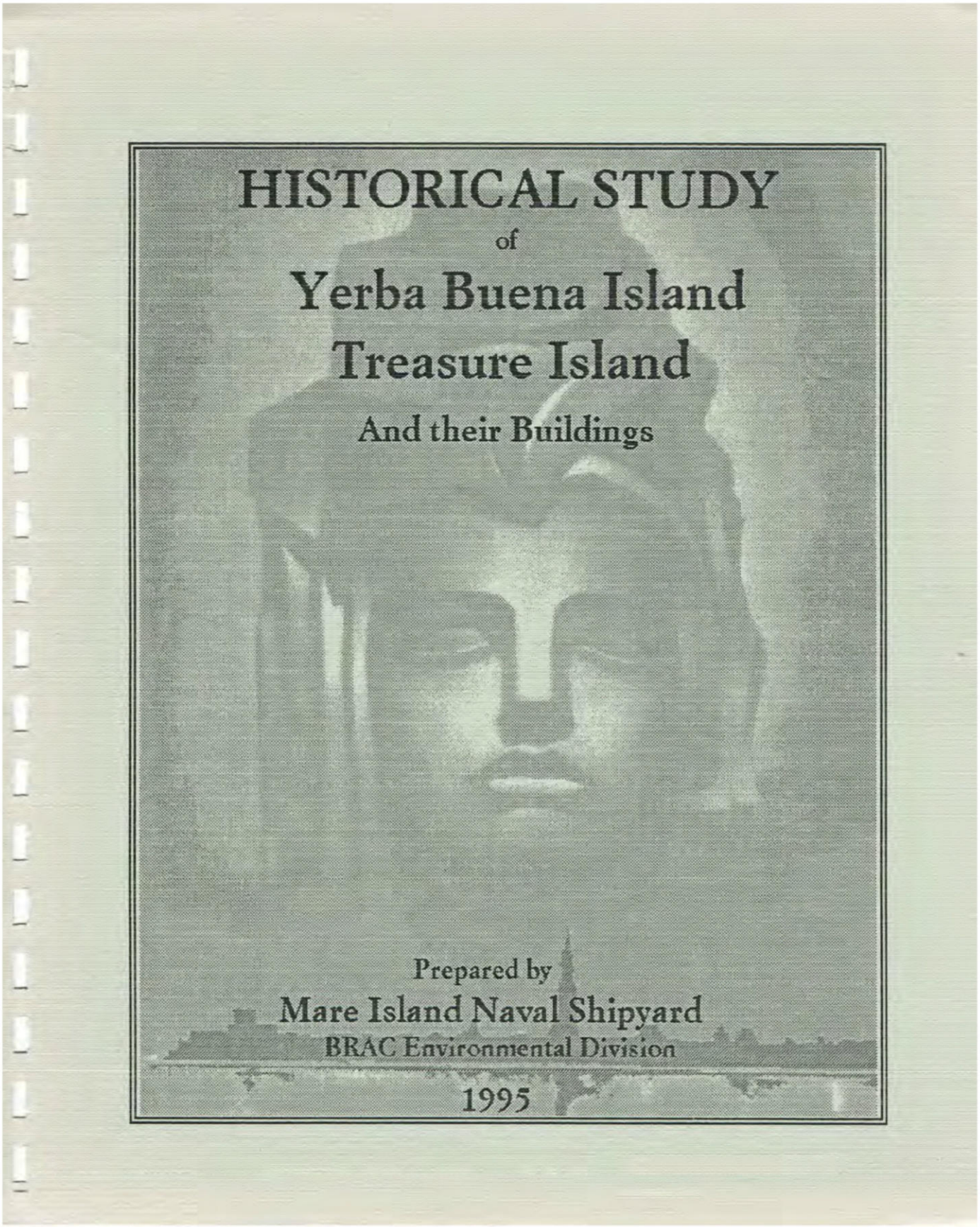
Figures

Figures included in this historical study are identified by figure number and title (as listed in table of contents and found in text), as well as and "Source Location", which is the number noted in [ ]'s (i.e., [1]). A listing of source locations is provided at the beginning of this reference section.

Figure 1 *Timeline of Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island, 1570-1994* ..... [1–12]
Figure 2 *Map of Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island, 1995* ..... [10]
Figure 3 *The Hamlet of Yerba Buena Island. Circa 1835* ..... Ref. N, [7]
Figure 4 *California Indians. Circa 1806.* ..... [12]
Figure 5 *Tule Boat. Circa Pre-1800.* ..... [4]
Figure 6 *Army Post and Depot, Yerba Buena Island. 1871* ..... [2,4]
Figure 7 *Cartograph of the Army Post and Depot, Yerba Buena Island. 1871* ..... [1]
Figure 8 *Evening Rush Hour. Circa 1880.* ..... Ref. W, [7]
Figure 9 *Yerba Buena Island Lighthouse Reservation and Bouy Depot. October 1880.* ..... [3]
Figure 10 *Rear Admiral Henry Glass. 1902.* ..... [2,4]
Figure 11 *Yerba Buena Island Officer's Quarters and Barracks. Circa 1911.* ..... [9]
Figure 12 *The Communication Complex (during construction). August 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 13 *The Communication Complex (after construction). September 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 14 *Radio Operations Dormitory. August 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 15 *The Dispensary Building. November 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 16 *Lighthouse Reservation Camp. August 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 17 *Plank Road in the Lighthouse Reservation. August 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 18 *Officer's Quarters and Detention Camp. August 28,1917* ..... [9]
Figure 19 *Receiving Ship Dispensary and Yeoman School. August 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 20 *Stable/Garage/Signal School and Wagon Shed/Garage. August 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 21 *Long Wharf and Wharf House. April 13, 1918* ..... [9]
Figure 22 *Gymnasium. August 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 23 *Main Barracks and Waterfront Area. August 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 24 *Main Barracks and Waterfront Buildings. August 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 25 *Main Barracks and Auxiliary Buildings. August 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 26 *Recruit House. August 28, 1917* ..... [9]
Figure 27 *Transformer Station. Circa 1918.* ..... [9]
Figure 28 *Aerial View of the US Naval Training Station, San Francisco. 1923.* ..... Ref. Z, [9]
Figure 29 *Plan of Proposed Yerba Buena Island Shipyard. 1917* ..... [3]
Figure 30 *The Great Change. Circa 1935.* ..... Ref. Z, [9]
Figure 31 *The Nimitz Quarters. Circa 1970.* ..... Ref. Z, [9]
Figure 32 *Aerial View of Yerba Buena Island Showing Location of Graveyards. Circa 1917.* ..... [2]
Figure 33 *Plan of Proposed Treasure Island Airport. Circa 1939.* ..... [10]
Figure 34 *Court of the Seven Seas. Circa 1939.* ..... Ref. F, [12]
Figure 35 *Court of Pacifica. Circa 1939.* ..... Ref. F, [12]
Figure 36 *Japan's Samurai House and Temple on Medial Lake. Circa 1939.* ..... Ref. R, [6]
Figure 37 *Celebrities at the Exposition. Circa 1939.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 38 *The Elephant Towers at the Portals of the Pacific. Circa 1939.* ..... Ref. F, [12]

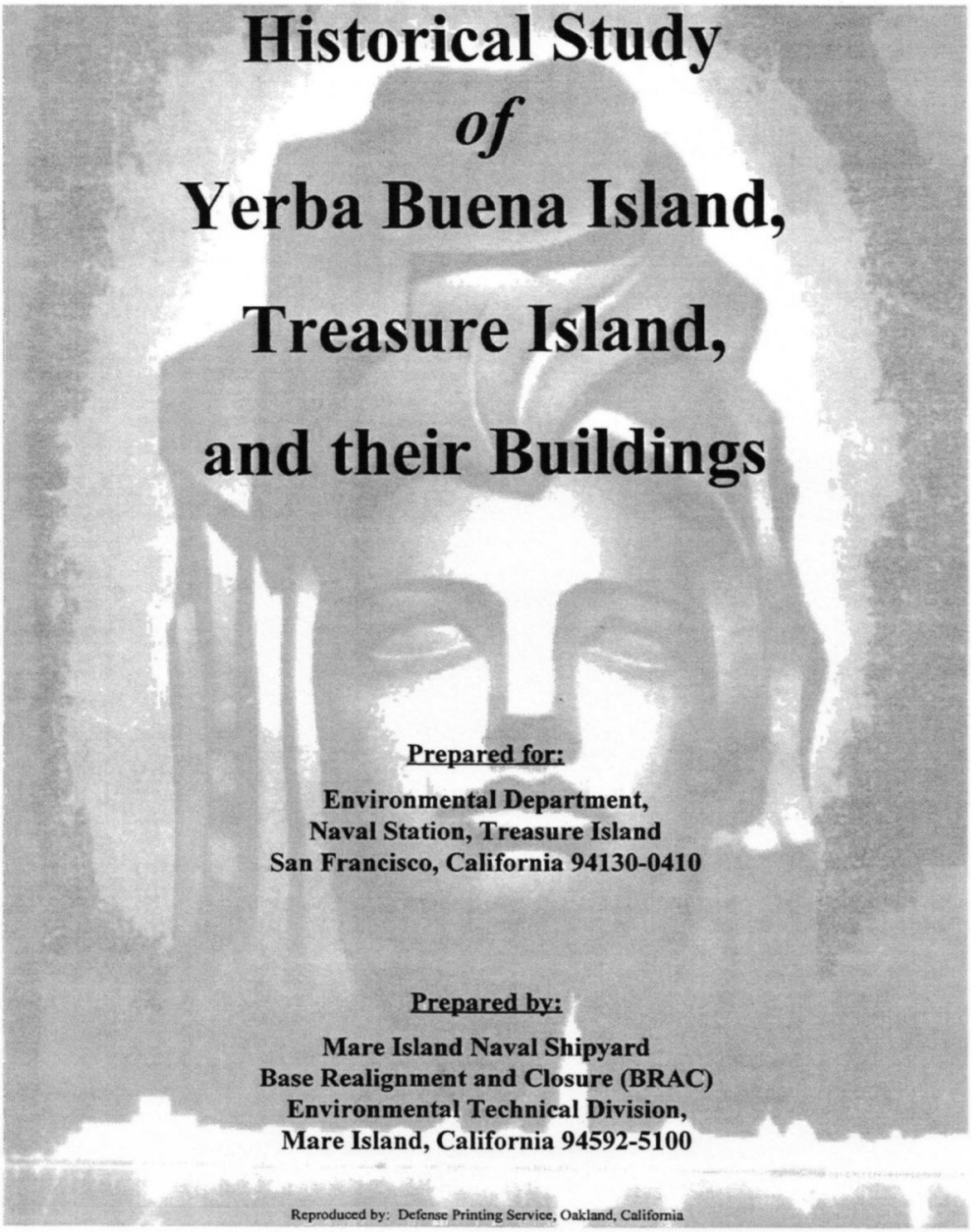

HISTORICAL STUDY
of
Yerba Buena Island
Treasure Island
And their Buildings
Prepared by
Mare Island Naval Shipyard
BRAC Environmental Division
1995

40

About the Cover:

The face of "Pacifica" floats over the 1939 skyline of the Golden Gate International Exposition, as seen from San Francisco. "Pacifica" was the Exposition's eighty foot theme statue sculpted by Ralph Stackpole. It's ghost like appearance on this cover symbolizes the continuing tie between the celebration of the Pacific (in 1939) and the historical role played by both Treasure Island and Yerba Buena Island as Guardians of the Gateway to the Pacific.

"Pacifica" was electronically scanned from the cover of the twenty five cent 1939 Official Guide to the Golden Gate International Exposition, published by The Crocker Company of San Francisco, California.



Historical Study *of* Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island, and their Buildings

Prepared for:

Environmental Department,
Naval Station, Treasure Island
San Francisco, California 94130-0410

Prepared by:

Mare Island Naval Shipyard
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)
Environmental Technical Division,
Mare Island, California 94592-5100

Reproduced by: Defense Printing Service, Oakland, California

HISTORICAL STUDY

of

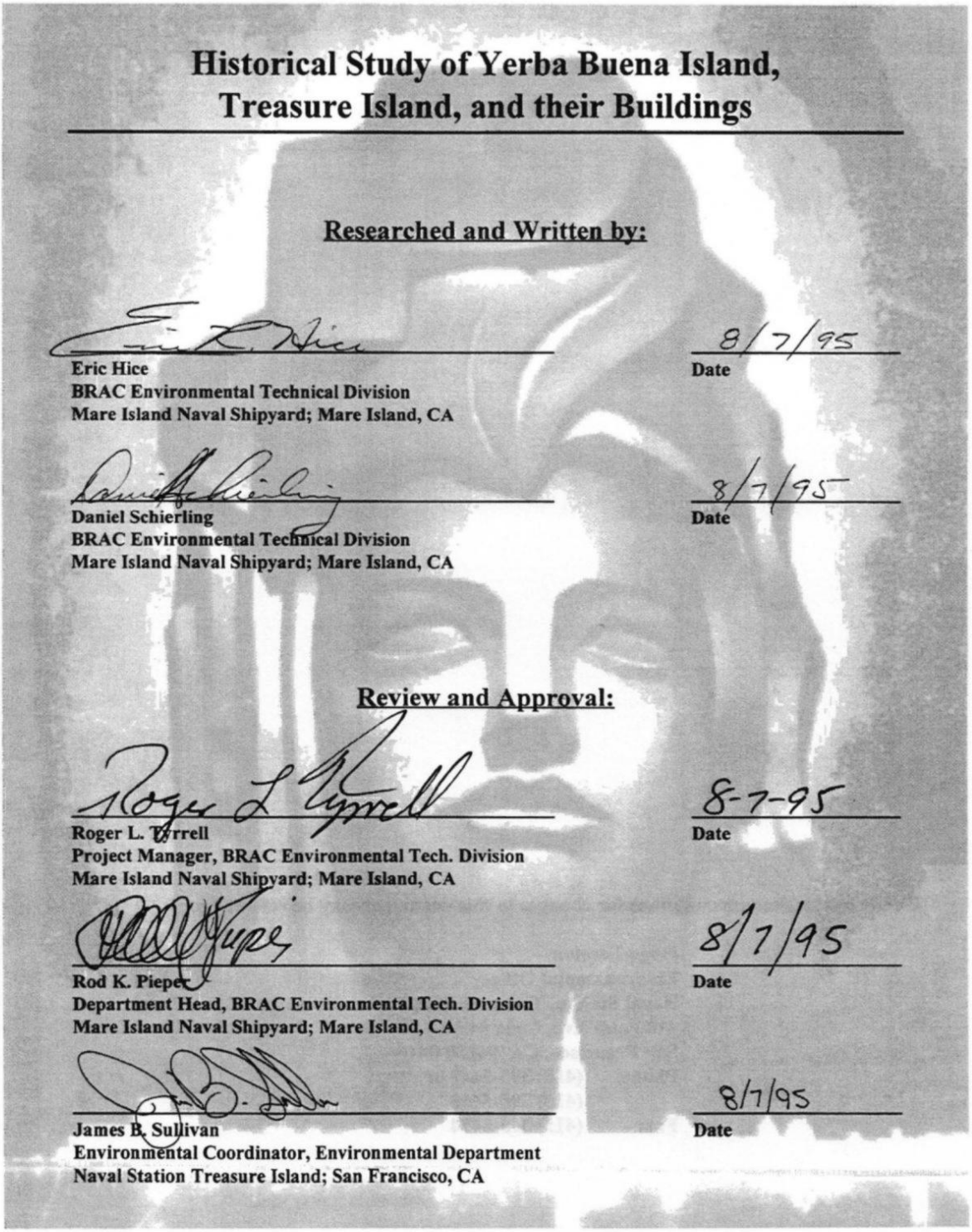
Yerba Buena Island
Treasure Island

And their Buildings

Revision 01

March 1996

Historical Study of Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island, and their Buildings



Researched and Written by:

Eric Hice — Date: 8/7/95
BRAC Environmental Technical Division
Mare Island Naval Shipyard; Mare Island, CA

Daniel Schierling — Date: 8/7/95
BRAC Environmental Technical Division
Mare Island Naval Shipyard; Mare Island, CA

Review and Approval:

Roger L. Tyrrell — Date: 8-7-95
Project Manager, BRAC Environmental Tech. Division
Mare Island Naval Shipyard; Mare Island, CA

Rod K. Pieper — Date: 8/7/95
Department Head, BRAC Environmental Tech. Division
Mare Island Naval Shipyard; Mare Island, CA

James B. Sullivan — Date: 8/7/95
Environmental Coordinator, Environmental Department
Naval Station Treasure Island; San Francisco, CA

Comments or recommendations for changes to this document may be referred to:

Hugo Berston
Environmental Office
Naval Station, Treasure Island
410 Palm Ave, Code 84.3
San Francisco, CA 94130-0410
Phone: (415) 395-5449 or
(415) 395-5458
Fax: (415) 395-5474

Preface

The Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1990 (BRAC) requires a ". . . timely closure and realignment of military installations." One action of the 1993 BRAC Commission placed Naval Station Treasure Island (NAVSTATI) on the list of closing military facilities and, in so doing, established a closure date of September 30, 1997 for the Naval Station. As the "draw-down" of the facility began, NAVSTATI Environmental Office realized that key personnel could take vital historical information with them as they were transferred or retired. Therefore, this historical study was commissioned to record historical data, while there was still time to access personnel and records. This historical study is divided into two chapters. Chapter 1 is the History of Yerba Buena and its buildings Pre-1835 to the present. Chapter 2 is the History of Treasure Island and its buildings from 1936 to 1995.

The history of these two islands is quite unique. Yerba Buena Island is a natural island occupied by Native Americans for hundreds of years before the arrival of the Europeans. Treasure Island, a "man-made" island, is a tribute to man's ingenuity and the engineering strides of the 20th Century.

Yerba Buena Island, discovered by the Spanish, was known over the years by a variety of names, such as "Isla de Alcatraces, "Yerba Buena Island", and "Goat Island", to name a few. After the Spanish, other European settlers came and claimed the island for themselves. In 1848, when California became the property of the United States, the United States (US) government solved the problem of ownership by claiming all coastal islands. This set the stage for the US military to establish control of the island that spanned the next one hundred and eleven years. The US Army established a post in 1866 and remained the primary tenant until 1898. In 1875, the Department of Treasury (DOT) installed a lighthouse on the Island. It was operated by the Lighthouse Service until 1939, when it was turned over to the US Coast Guard via intra-departmental transfer of function.. The US Navy became the Island's primary tenant in 1898, when it established a Recruit Training Station. Today, ninety-seven years later, the US Navy continues in that role. The US Army remained as co-tenant until 1959. The US Coast Guard will continue to operate at Yerba Buena Island after the US Navy closes the Naval Station in 1997.

Treasure Island was created to celebrate the completion of the great engineering marvels of the Golden Gate Bridge and San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, and to provide San Fransisco with an airport site. The construction of Treasure Island commenced on February 11, 1936. The Army Corps of Engineers completed the construction, under budget by $4,100, eighteen and one-half months later on August 24, 1937. On February 18, 1939, the Golden Gate International Exposition opened for two years of celebration. It closed on September 29, 1940. Because of the beginning of World War II in Europe in 1939, the US Navy was granted a lease for use of the island on February 28, 1941. In 1943, the Navy, liking the location of the island, offered the City of San Francisco a large parcel of land in San Bruno as an exchange for the Treasure Island property. The results of the trade netted the City of San Francisco land for its proposed international airport, while the Navy secured a permanent base within the San Francisco Bay.

With the closure of Naval Station Treasure Island, along with Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Naval Air Station Alameda, Fleet Industrial Supply Center Oakland (ex-Oakland Naval Supply Center), the Oakland Army Base and the Army Presidio in San Francisco, the long tradition of military presence in the San Francisco Bay Area is concluding. An era of military, local, and state history, as well as National history is also drawing to an end.

Timeline

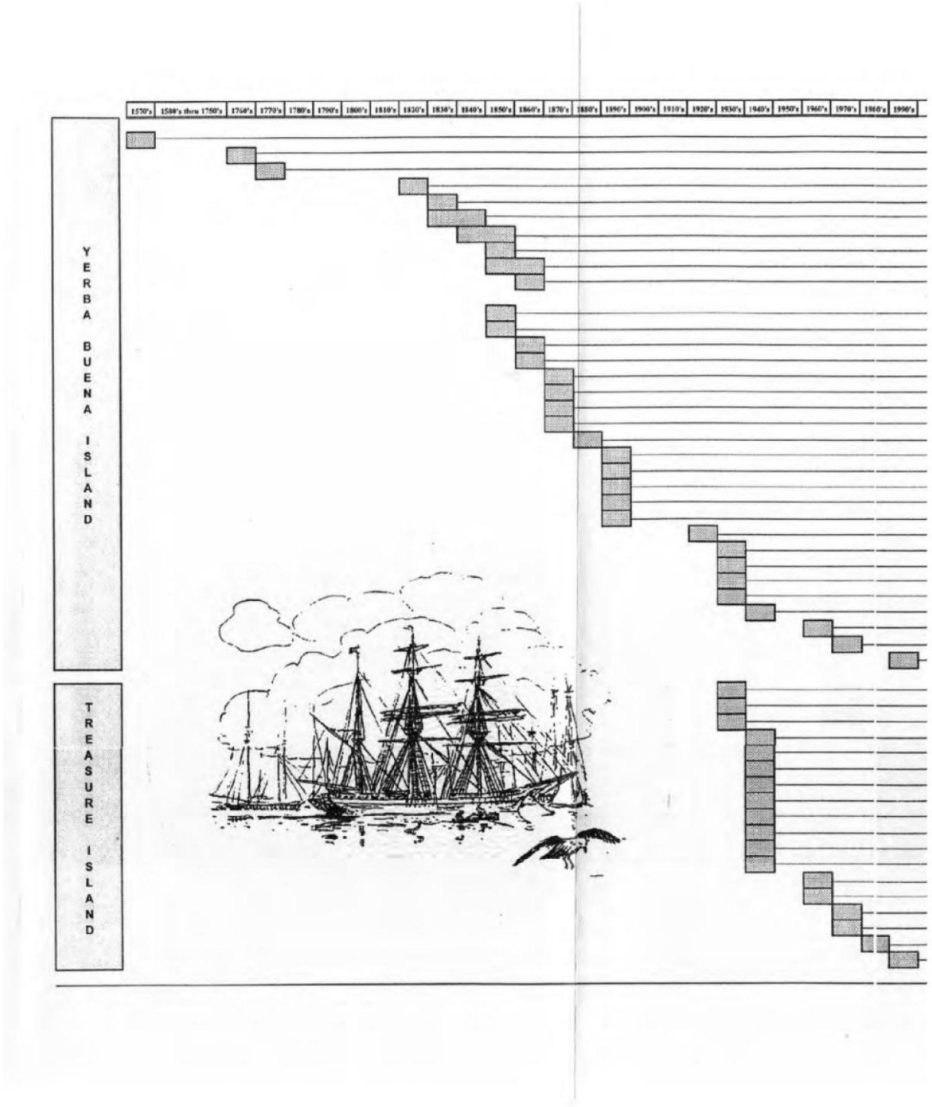
Yerba Buena Island, 1579 – 1994

1579	• Sir Francis Drake sails by the opening to San Francisco Bay, but does not document the existence of the Bay.
1769	• Gaspar de Portola first documents the San Francisco Bay.
1775	• Juan Manuel de Ayala is the first person to survey and map San Francisco Bay and gives Yerba Buena Island the name "Isla de la Alcatraces".
1826	• Captain Beechey of the British research ship *Blossom* copies Ayala's map but puts "Isla de la Alcatraces" on an island to the northwest of Yerba Buena Island. Consequently, he is the first to use the name "Yerba Buena Island" for this island.
1835	• Private ownership begins: • 1835 - 1849 – Nathan Spear is the first American claimant and first to introduce goats to Yerba Buena Island. Because of this the Island becomes locally known as "Goat Island". • 1849 - 1850 – Edward King buys claim from Spear but never occupies the island. • 1850 - 1856 – Thomas Dowling and Mr. Jennings claim and live on the island. • 1856 - 1866 – Thomas Dowling, Charles Scott, and John Vandewater claim the island in a partnership. • 1866 - 1867 – Benjamin S. Brooks buys all claims to the island and then sells to Egbert Judson. Brooks, Dowling and Judson continue to live on the island until the Army confiscates the island in 1867 and forces them to leave.
1850	• Mexican control ends, United States takes control of California. • President Filmore claims all coastal islands for the US Government which is later interpreted to include Yerba Buena Island.
1867	• Army establishes it's presence and claims the island forcing the end of Private ownership.
1868	• Army establishes artillery base on the east cove.
1871	• Army Fourth Artillery Detachment assigned to Yerba Buena Island.
1872	• Army base is officially listed as an Army Quartermaster Depot.
1875	• A lighthouse and buoy depot, operated by the US Lighthouse Service, is established on the south point of the island.
1879	• Army Fourth Artillery Detachment transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco.

1887	• Replanting of trees starts with celebration of California State's first Arbor Day on the island. (Note: Deforestation occurred over the previous years by inhabitants.)
1891	• Army Torpedo Station built on east point.
1892	• Torpedo Station and all real estate with the exception of the lighthouse reservation is transferred from the Army Quartermasters to the Army Corps of Engineers.
1895	• US Geographic Board officially changes the name of the island from Yerba Buena Island to Goat Island to reflect common usage.
1898	• Control of most of the island is transferred to the Navy. The Army Torpedo Station remains under Army control and the Lighthouse Reservation remains under Lighthouse Service control. • Navy establishes a Naval Training Station.
1899	• Receiving Ship, San Francisco is established on Yerba Buena Island.
1923	• Naval Training Station closed, Training Command is transferred to San Diego.
1931	• After a major lobbying campaign by the Native Daughters of the Golden West, the US Geographic Board officially changes the name of Goat Island back to Yerba Buena Island.
1933	• San Francisco - Oakland Bay Bridge construction begins.
1936	• San Francisco - Oakland Bay Bridge is completed.
1939	• US Coast Guard takes over operation of the Lighthouse Reservation and Bouy Depot.
1946	• Receiving Ship, San Francisco is officially transferred to Treasure Island, as are all other administrative functions.
1966	• New enlisted family quarters built on Treasure Island and all enlisted personnel families are transferred to Treasure Island. New Officer's family housing is built and occupied on Yerba Buena Island.
1973	• Navy transfers ownership of a large part of the old Naval Training Station to the US Coast Guard.
1993	• The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission identifies NAVSTA, Treasure Island for closure in 1997. This affects all Navy property on Yerba Buena Island, as well as the property on Treasure Island.

Treasure Island, 1936 – 1994

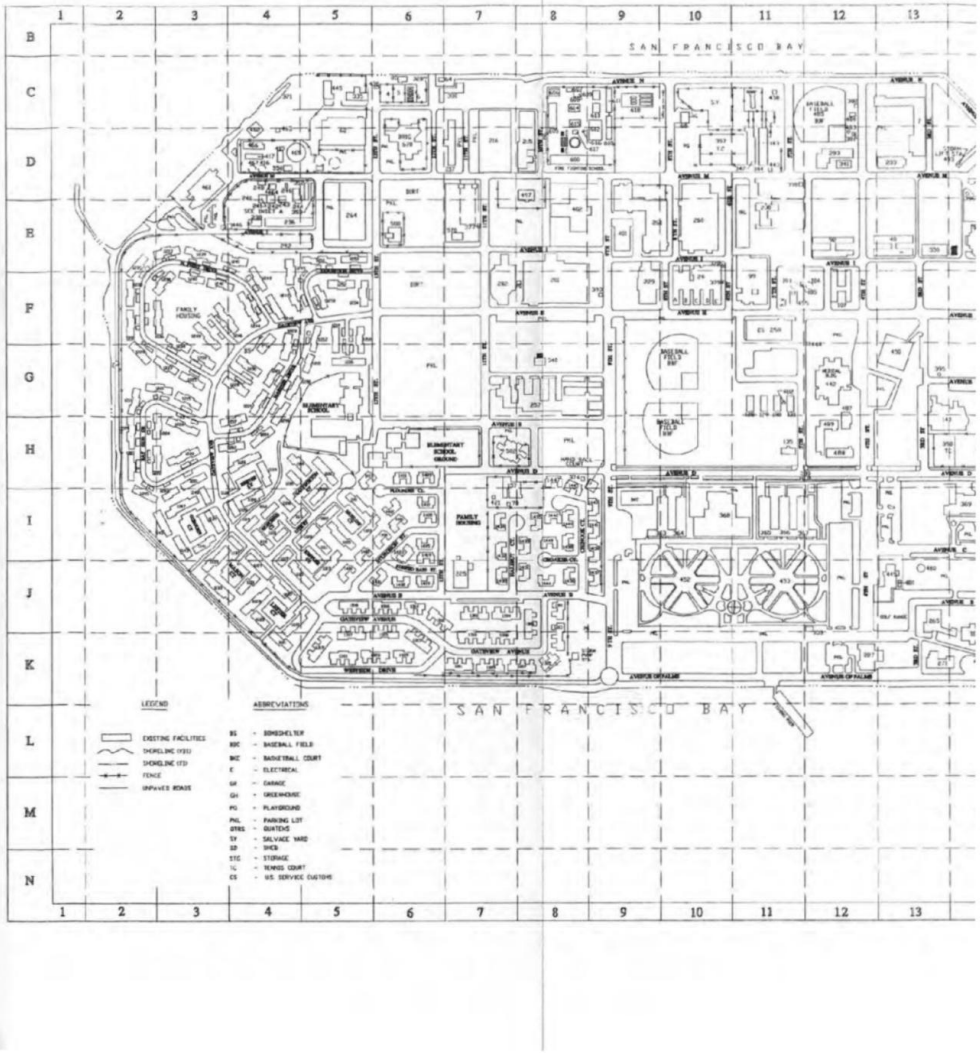
1936	• Construction of Treasure Island begins.
1938	• Pan American Airlines starts its China Clipper service.
1939	• The Golden Gate International Exposition opened on February 18th.
1940	• The Golden Gate International Exposition closed on September 29th. • US Navy unofficially leases Treasure Island from the City of San Francisco.
1941	• City of San Francisco officially leases Treasure Island to the US Navy on February 28th. • Treasure Island designated as Naval Training and Distribution Center (TADCEN), Treasure Island.
1942	• First WAVES arrive onboard TADCEN, Treasure Island to provide support for the war effort.
1946	• Pan America Airlines closes its China Clipper service. • Receiving Ship, San Francisco command is transferred from Yerba Buena Island.
1947	• TADCEN, Treasure Island is designated Naval Station (NAVSTA), Treasure Island. • After a major fire burns Palaces I, J, and K, all palaces and most remaining statuary are razed.
1966	• Enlisted families are relocated from Yerba Buena Island to the new housing on Treasure Island.
1969	• Twelfth Naval District establishes its headquarters at NAVSTA, Treasure Island.
1975	• NAVSTA, Treasure Island is designated Naval Support Activity (NSA), Treasure Island.
1977	• Twelfth Naval District is disestablished.
1980	• NSA, Treasure Island is designated NAVSTA, Treasure Island.
1993	• The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission identifies NAVSTA, Treasure Island for closure in 1997.


YERBA BUENA ISLAND
TREASURE ISLAND

Date and Event
→ 1578 - Sir Francis sails by San Francisco Bay
→ 1768 - Caspar de Portola documents San Francisco Bay
→ 1775 - Juan Manuel de Ayala survey and maps San Francisco Bay and gives Yerba Buena Island the name "Isla de la Alcatraces".
→ 1826 - Captain Beechey of the research ship Blossom copies Ayala's maps and mistakenly gives a island northwest of Yerba Buena Island the name Isla de la Alcatraces
→ 1835 - Private ownership of Yerba Island begins.
→ 1835-1849 - Nathan Spear is first American claimant, first to introduce goats to the island, first to use the name "Goat Island"
→ 1849-1850 - Edward King buys claim from Spear but never occupies the island.
→ 1850-1856 - Thomas Dowling and Mr. Jennings claim and live on the island.
→ 1836-1866 - Thomas Dowling, Charles Scott, and John Vandewater claim the island in a partnership.
→ 1866-1867 - Benjamin S. Brooks buys all claims to the island and then sells the island to Egbert Judson. Brooks, Dowling and Judson continue to live on the island until US Army confiscates the island in 1867 and forces the three men to leave.
→ 1850 - Mexican control ends. United States takes control of California.
→ 1850 - President Fillmore claims all coastal islands for United States government which includes Yerba Buena Island.
→ 1867 - US Army establishes presence and claims ownership of Yerba Buena Island. Private ownership of the island ends.
→ 1868 - US Army establishes artillery base on the east cove of the island.
→ 1871 - US Army for the Artillery Detachment assigned to Yerba Buena Island.
→ 1872 - US Army base is officially listed asan Army Quartermaster Depot.
→ 1875 - A lighthouse and buoy depot, operated by the US Lighthouse Service, is established on the south point of the island.
→ 1879 - US Army Fourth Artillery Detachment transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco
→ 1887 - Replanting of trees on the island starts the first celebration of California's Arbor Day.
→ 1891 - US Army Torpedo Station built on the east point of the island.
→ 1892 - Torpedo Station and all real estate is transferred from the Army Quartermasters to the Army Corps of Engineers, except for the Lighthouse Reservation.
→ 1895 - US Geographic Board officially changes name of "Yerba Buena Island" to "Goat Island" to reflect common usage.
→ 1898 - Control of the island is transferred to the US Navy. Torpedo Station remains under US Army control. Lighthouse Reservation remains under Lighthouse Service control
→ 1899 - Receiving Ship, San Francisco established at Yerba Buena Island.
→ 1923 - Naval Training Station Closed, Training Command is transferred to San Diego.
→ 1931 - After major lobbying by the Native Daughters of the Golden West, US Geographic Board officially changes name of the island from "Goat Island" back to "Yerba Buena Island.
→ 1933 - San Francisco Bay Bridge construction begins.
→ 1936 - San Francisco Bay Bridge construction is completed.
→ 1939 - US Coast Guard takes over operation of the Lighthouse Reservation and Depot.
→ 1946 - Receiving Ship, San Francisco is officially transferred to Treasure Island, as are all other administrative functions.
→ 1966 - Enlisted families are transferred to Treasure Island to be housed in new housing there. New Officer's family housing is built and occupied on Yerba Buena Island.
→ 1973 - Navy transfers ownership of a large part of the old Naval Training Station to the US Coast Guard.
→ 1993 - The Base Relignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission identifies Treasure Island for closure in 1997. This affects all Navy property on Yerba Buena Island.
→ 1936 - Construction of Treasure Island begins.
→ 1938 - Pan American Airlines begins its China Clipper Service.
→ 1939 - The Golden Gate Exposition opened on February 18th.
→ 1940 - The Golden Gate Exposition closed on September 29th.
→ 1940 - US Navy unofficially leases Treasure Island from the City of San Francisco.
→ 1941 - City of San Fracisco officially leases Treasure Island to the US Navy on February 28th.
→ 1941 - Treasure Island designated as Naval Training and Distribution Center (TADCEN), Treasure Island
→ 1942 - First WAVES arrive onboard TADCEN, Treasure Island to provide support for the war effort.
→ 1946 - Pan American Airlines closes its China Clipper service.
→ 1946 - Receiving Ship, San Francisco command is transferred from Yerba Buena Island.
→ 1947 - Naval Training and Distribution Center (TADCEN), Treasure Island is designated Naval Station (NAVSTA), Treasure Island.
→ 1947 - After a major fire burns Palaces I, J, and K, all palaces and most remaining statuary are razed.
→ 1966 - Enlisted families are relocated from Yerba Buena Island to Treasure Island.
→ 1969 - Twelfth Naval District establishes its headquarters at NAVSTA, Treasure Island
→ 1975 - NAVSTA, Treasure Island is designated Naval Support Activity (NSA), Treasure Island
→ 1977 - Twelfth Naval District is disestablished.
→ 1980 - NSA, Treasure Island is designated NAVSTA, Treasure Island
→ 1993 - The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission identifies NAVSTA, Treasure Island for closure in 1997.

Figure 1
Timeline of Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island, 1570 – 1994

P-5/6


SAN FRANCISCO BAY
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
LEGEND
ABBREVIATIONS

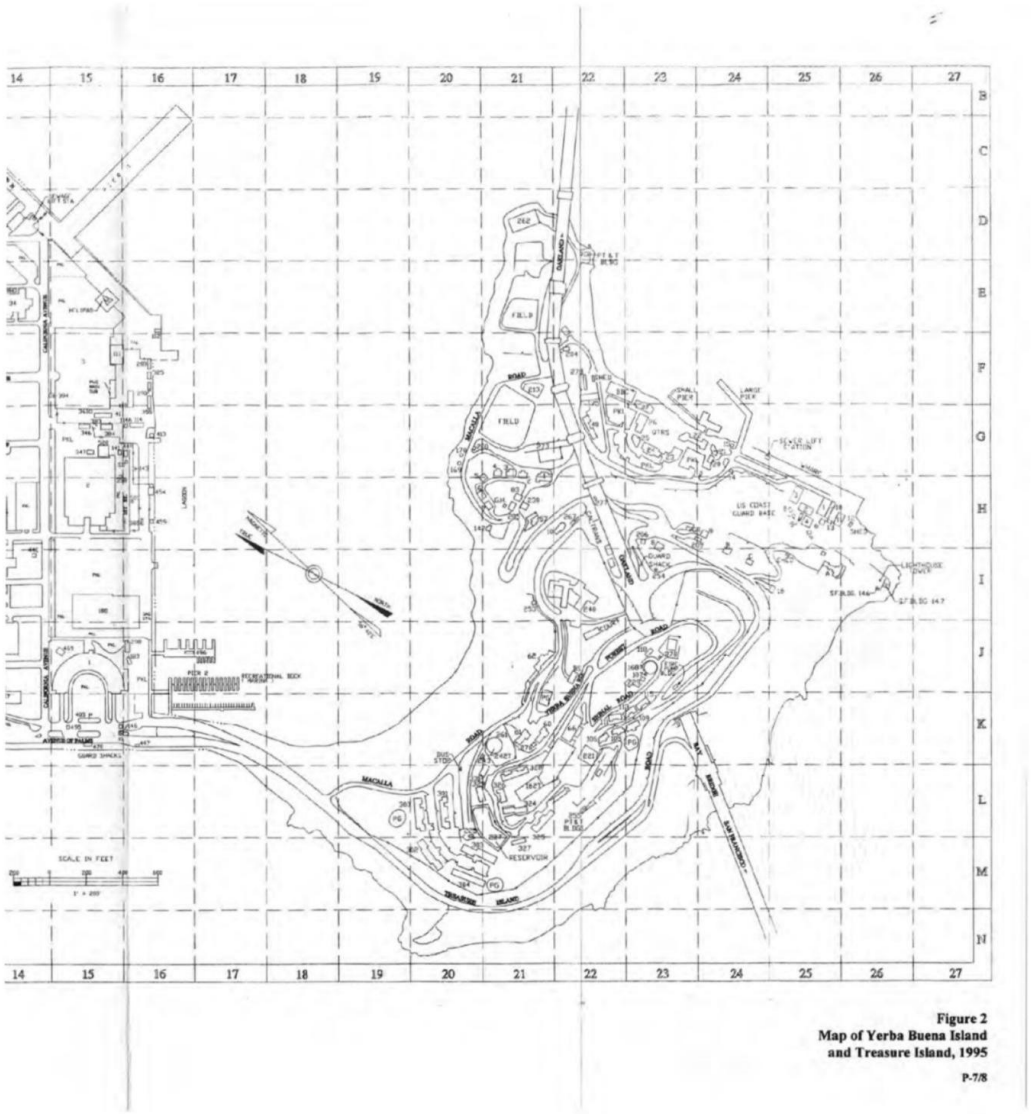
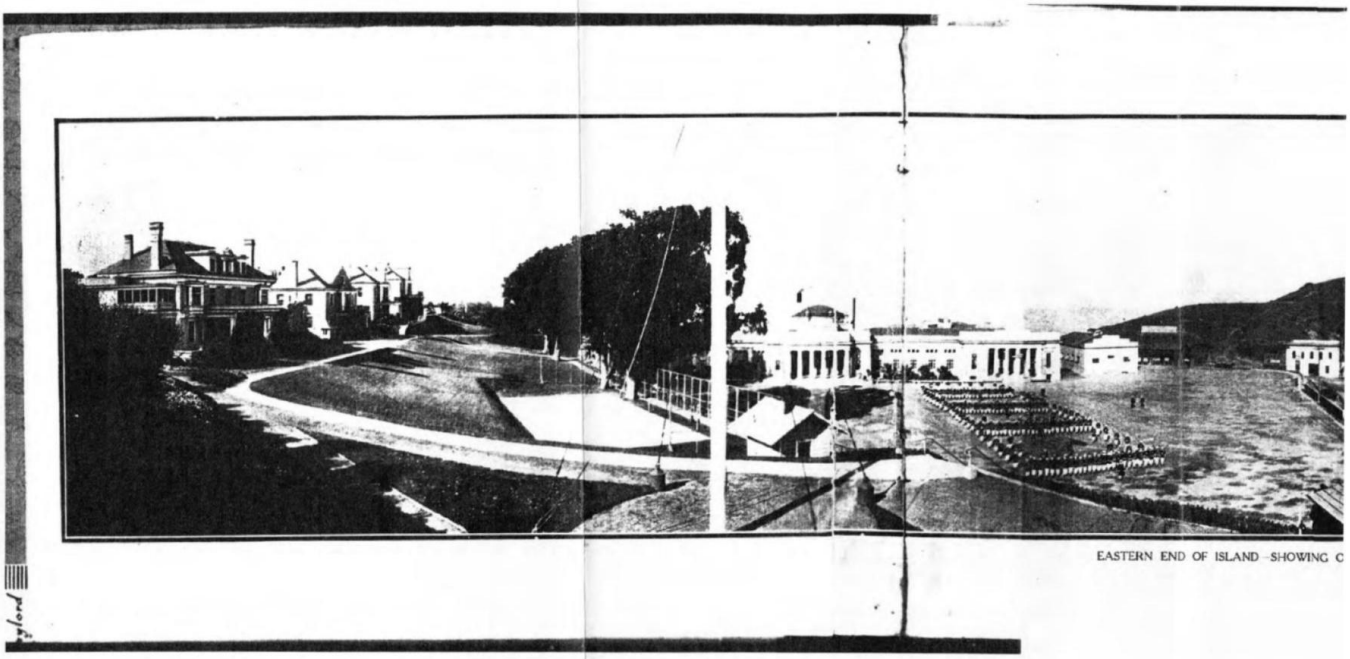
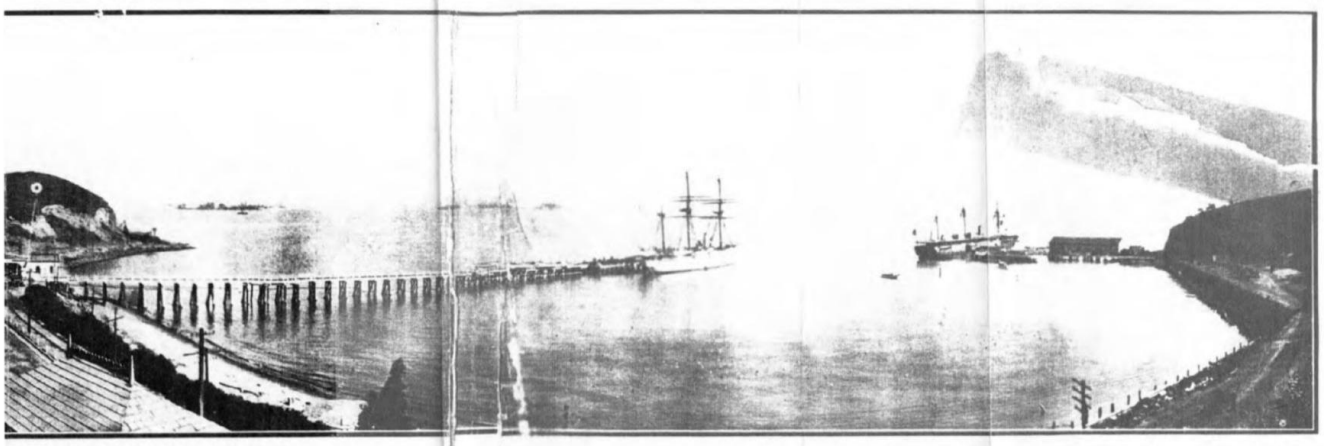


Figure 2
Map of Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island, 1995

P-7/8



EASTERN END OF ISLAND -SHOWING C



FFICERS' QUARTERS, BARRACKS AND SHIPS.

Figure 11
Yerba Buena Island Officer's Quarters and Barracks. 1917

P-17/18

Acknowledgments

The history of both Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island is buried in archives located throughout the San Francisco Bay area. Research for this historical study has been diverse and extensive. Without the aid of the following people this report would not have been possible.

Project team members are:

- Roger Tyrrell, Project Manager; Mare Island Naval Shipyard,
  BRAC Environmental Technical Division, Code 106.4
- Eric Hice, Project Researcher, Technical Writer; Mare Island Naval Shipyard,
  BRAC Environmental Technical Division, Code 106.4
- Daniel C. Schierling, Project Researcher, Technical Writer; Mare Island Naval Shipyard,
  BRAC Environmental Technical Division, Code 106.4
- Barbara Kistner, Senior Editor, Desktop Publisher; Mare Island Naval Shipyard,
  BRAC Environmental Technical Division, Code 106.4
- Kimberly Corbett, Assistant Editor; Mare Island Naval Shipyard,
  BRAC Environmental Technical Division, Code 106.4
- Lonnie Gibbs, Jr., Graphics Support; Mare Island Naval Shipyard,
  BRAC Environmental Technical Division, Code 106.4
- Hugo Berston, Document review; Naval Station Treasure Island,
  Environmental Protection Specialist, Environmental Office, Code 84.3

Special contributions were made by:

- **Robert MacKimmie,** California Historical Society, who successfully reproduced extremely old and delicate photographs, contained in the Historical Society's files, relating to the history of both Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island. Although it sounds easy, accomplishing the task without causing harm or damage to the original photographs or books was tedious and complex. His willingness to accept the challenge provided us with an invaluable resource.
- **James Deering**, Head Librarian at the Naval Station, Treasure Island Library, for his effort and willingness to share the photographs and books relating to the early days of the Goat Island Naval Training Station.
- **Kathleen O'Connor,** Pacific Sierra Branch of the National Archives, who located a large number of documents from the Goat Island Training Station period. This helped us define the picture of life on the island during the period separating the World Wars.
- **Jeanne M. Day**, Resident of Yerba Buena Island since 1987, who willingly shared the results of all her historical research relating to Yerba Buena Island.

Data and material used to compile this study was found throughout the San Francisco Bay Area. Places from which information was retrieved are:

- Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley; Berkeley, CA
- California Historical Society; San Francisco, CA
- National Archives, Pacific Sierra Branch; San Bruno, CA
- Personal Library of Gordon Turner; Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, CA
- Personal Library of Jeanne M. Day; Yerba Buena Island, CA
- Personal Library of John Underhill; Richmond, CA
- San Francisco Public Library, Newspaper and California Rooms; San Francisco, CA
- Treasure Island Museum Library, Naval StationTreasure Island; San Francisco, CA
- Treasure Island Library, Naval StationTreasure Island; San Francisco, CA
- Treasure Island Staff Civil Engineering, Naval Station Treasure Island; San Francisco, CA
- United States Coast and Geoditic Survey Office; Menlo Park, CA
- Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum; Vallejo, CA

Table of Contents

Preface P-1

Timeline P-2

Yerba Buena Island, 1579 – 1994 ..... P-2
Treasure Island, 1936 – 1994 ..... P-4

Acknowledgements P-9

Table of Contents T-1

List of Tables T-2

List of Figures T-3

Chapter 1 Yerba Buena Island 1-1

1.1 Introduction 1-1
1.2 Early History of Yerba Buena Island 1-3
1.2.1 Prehistory and Early Mexican Control, Pre–1835 1-3
1.2.2 Private Ownership Era, 1835–1867 1-6
1.2.3 Military Control, 1867–1898 1-8
1.3 Modern History of Yerba Buena Island 1-15
1.3.1 Naval Training Station of the Pacific, 1898–1923 1-15
1.3.2 Receiving Ship, San Francisco, 1899–1946 1-39
1.3.3 Residence and US Coast Guard, 1946–Present (1995) 1-41
1.4 The Graveyards of Yerba Buena Island 1-43
1.4.1 Native American Burials, Pre–1835 1-44
1.4.2 Cemetery, 1849–1938 1-44
1.5 Buildings of Yerba Buena Island 1-46
1.5.1 Buildings Built Pre–1891 1-46
1.5.2 Buildings Built Post–1891 1-46

Chapter 2 Treasure Island 2-1

2.1 Introduction 2-1
2.2 Treasure Island Construction through the Golden Gate International Exposition, 1936–1940 2-1
2.3 Military Use and Occupation, 1940–Present (1995) 2-17
2.3.1 World War II Era, 1940–1946 2-17
2.3.1.1 Conversion Process 2-17
2.3.1.2 Women's Appointed Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) 2-26
2.3.1.3 Military Training 2-28
2.3.1.4 Hospital 2-29

Table of Contents

2.3.1.5 Recreation and Entertainment 2-31
2.3.1.6 Embarkation Barracks 2-35
2.3.1.7 The Height of the War 2-35
2.3.1.8 Frontier Base 2-37
2.3.1.9 Embarkation Camp Construction 2-37
2.3.2 Cold War Era, 1946–Present (1995) 2-49
2.4 Buildings of Treasure Island, 1937–1994 2-52
2.4.1 Building Index 2-52
2.4.2 Existing Buildings 2-53
2.4.3 Demolished Buildings 2-53

References R-1

Source Locations R-1
Books R-1
Newspapers R-2
Magazine Articles R-3
Pamphlets and Legal Briefs R-3
Letters R-3
Military Documents R-4
Miscellaneous R-4
Figures R-5

List of Tables

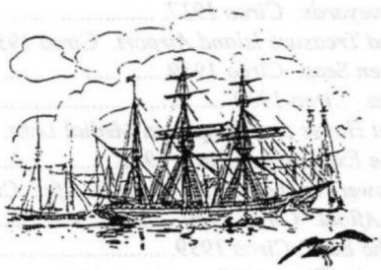
Table 1 Buildings of Yerba Buena Island Built Pre–1891 1-47
Table 2 Buildings of Yerba Buena Island Built Post–1891 1-48
Table 3 Index of Treasure Island Buildings, 1937-1994 2-54
Table 4 Existing Buildings of Treasure Island (as of December 1, 1994) 2-60
Table 5 Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island (as of December 1, 1994) 2-84
Table 6 Golden Gate Exposition Buildings of Treasure Island (Demolished by 1942) 2-118

List of Figures

Figure 1 *Timeline of Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island, 1570-1994* P-5/6
Figure 2 *Map of Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island, 1995* P-7/8
Figure 3 *The Hamlet of Yerba Buena Island. Circa 1835* 1-1
Figure 4 *California Indians. Circa 1806.* 1-3
Figure 5 *Tule Boat. Circa Pre-1800.* 1-4
Figure 6 *Army Post and Depot, Yerba Buena Island. 1871* 1-9
Figure 7 *Cartograph of the Army Post and Depot, Yerba Buena Island. 1871* 1-10
Figure 8 *Evening Rush Hour. Circa 1880.* 1-11
Figure 9 *Yerba Buena Island Lighthouse Reservation and Bouy Depot. October 1880.* 1-12
Figure 10 *Rear Admiral Henry Glass. 1902.* 1-15
Figure 11 *Yerba Buena Island Officer's Quarters and Barracks. Circa 1911.* 1-17
Figure 12 *The Communication Complex (during construction). August 28, 1917* 1-20
Figure 13 *The Communication Complex (after construction). September 28, 1917* 1-21
Figure 14 *Radio Operations Dormitory. August 28, 1917* 1-22
Figure 15 *The Dispensary Building. November 28, 1917* 1-23
Figure 16 *Lighthouse Reservation Camp. August 28, 1917* 1-24
Figure 17 *Plank Road in the Lighthouse Reservation. August 28, 1917* 1-25
Figure 18 *Officer's Quarters and Detention Camp. August 28,1917* 1-26
Figure 19 *Receiving Ship Dispensary and Yeoman School. August 28, 1917* 1-27
Figure 20 *Stable/Garage/Signal School and Wagon Shed/Garage. August 28, 1917* 1-28
Figure 21 *Long Wharf and Wharf House. April 13, 1918* 1-29
Figure 22 *Gymnasium. August 28, 1917* 1-30
Figure 23 *Main Barracks and Waterfront Area. August 28, 1917* 1-31
Figure 24 *Main Barracks and Waterfront Buildings. August 28, 1917* 1-32
Figure 25 *Main Barracks and Auxiliary Buildings. August 28, 1917* 1-33
Figure 26 *Recruit House. August 28, 1917* 1-34
Figure 27 *Transformer Station. Circa 1918.* 1-35
Figure 28 *Aerial View of the US Naval Training Station, San Francisco. 1923* 1-37
Figure 29 *Plan of Proposed Yerba Buena Island Shipyard. 1917* 1-38
Figure 30 *The Great Change. Circa 1935.* 1-40
Figure 31 *The Nimitz Quarters. Circa 1970.* 1-42
Figure 32 *Aerial View of Yerba Buena Island Showing Location of Graveyards. Circa 1917.* 1-43
Figure 33 *Plan of Proposed Treasure Island Airport. Circa 1939.* 2-4
Figure 34 *Court of the Seven Seas. Circa 1939.* 2-5
Figure 35 *Court of Pacifica. Circa 1939.* 2-6
Figure 36 *Japan's Samurai House and Temple on Medial Lake. Circa 1939.* 2-7
Figure 37 *Celebrities at the Exposition. Circa 1939.* 2-9
Figure 38 *The Elephant Towers at the Portals of the Pacific. Circa 1939* 2-12
Figure 39 *The Magic City Afloat. Circa 1939.* 2-13
Figure 40 *The Towers of the East. Circa 1939.* 2-14
Figure 41 *Tower of the South. Circa 1939.* 2-15
Figure 42 *Court of Flowers. Circa 1939.* 2-16
Figure 43 *Demolition of Pacifica. January 22, 1941.* 2-18

List of Figures

Figure 44 *Troops on Review. Circa 1941.* 2-18
Figure 45 *The Delta Queen. Circa 1941.* 2-19
Figure 46 *"Grand Hotel" of Treasure Island. Circa 1942.* 2-23
Figure 47 *Federal Building (during the Exposition). Circa 1939.* 2-24
Figure 48 *Federal Building (after military conversion). Circa 1943.* 2-24
Figure 49 *Chow time in Galley K. Circa 1942.* 2-25
Figure 50 *Galley K. Circa 1942.* 2-25
Figure 51 *The WAVES at TADCEN, Communications Division. Circa 1943.* 2-27
Figure 52 *Bob Hope at Treasure Island. Circa 1942.* 2-32
Figure 53 *"Follies" show at the Basilone Theater. Circa 1942.* 2-32
Figure 54 *USO Dance. Circa 1942.* 2-33
Figure 55 *Baseball at Treasure Island. Circa 1942.* 2-34
Figure 56 *Rugby at Treasure Island. Circa 1942.* 2-34
Figure 57 *Troops mustered for overseas embarkation. Circa 1943.* 2-36
Figure 58 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Building Sites. January 24, 1944.* 2-38
Figure 59 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Building Sites. March 20, 1944.* 2-39
Figure 60 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities. February 9, 1944.* 2-40
Figure 61 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities. March 20, 1944.* 2-41
Figure 62 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Bachelor Officer's Quarters. March 20, 1944* 2-42
Figure 63 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Bachelor Officer's Quarters. April 16, 1944* 2-43
Figure 64 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Designated POW Housing. January 24, 1944* 2-44
Figure 65 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Designated POW Housing. March 20, 1944* 2-45
Figure 66 *Cartograph of Treasure Island. Circa 1939.* 2-47
Figure 67 *Cartoon Cartograph of Treasure Island. Circa 1946.* 2-48



Chapter 1 Yerba Buena Island

1.1 Introduction

Situated in the middle of the San Francisco Bay, easily visible from San Francisco, Oakland and most of the towns of the San Francisco Peninsula and the Contra Costa (coastline opposite the San Francisco Peninsula), Yerba Buena Island has long been a magnet for legends and ambitions. It is the southernmost of the three major islands of the Bay. The other two islands are Angel Island to the northwest and Alcatraz Island to the west of Yerba Buena Island.

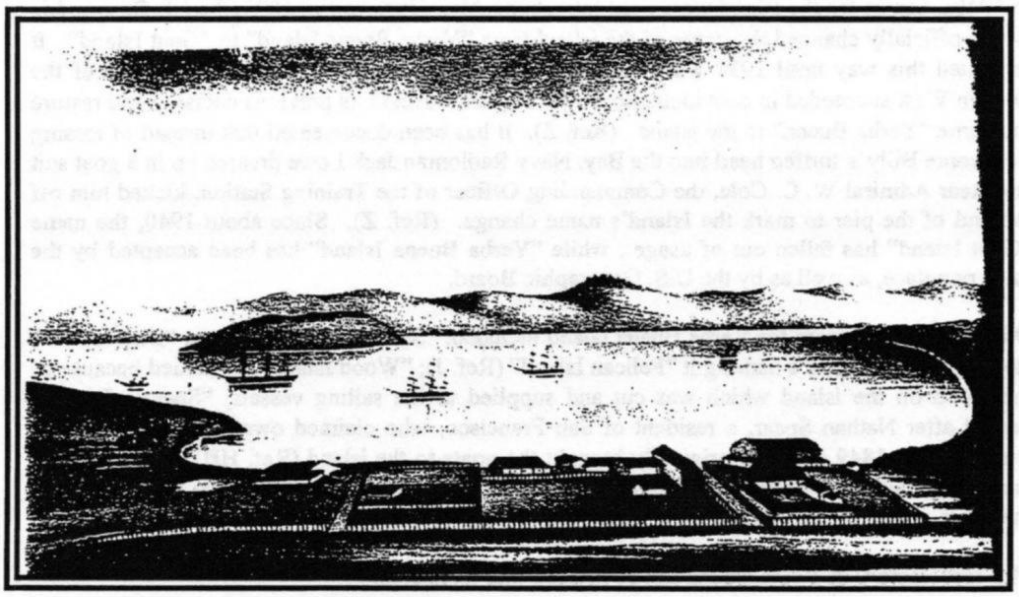


FIGURE 3: ***The Hamlet of Yerba Buena. Circa 1835.***
Note: Yerba Buena Island and the Contra Costa in the distance.

Over the years, Yerba Buena Island has had several names. Known originally as the "Isla del Carmen" on the earliest Spanish charts (Ref. BB), the island was eventually renamed the "Isla de Alcatraces", "Yerba Buena Island", "Goat Island", and finally "Yerba Buena Island" again. This parade of names started with Juan Manuel de Ayala who, in his survey of the San Francisco Bay in 1775, named it "Isla de Alcatraces" ("Pelican Island" in English). Later in 1826, an English cartographer, Captain Frederick W. Beechey of the British scientific exploration ship *Blossom* copied Ayala's map of San Francisco Bay and inadvertently transposed the name of "Isla de Alcatraces" to an unnamed island located a little northwest of Yerba Buena Island. Thus did Alcatraz Island get its name. Captain Beechey then needed to rename the original "Pelican Island". He decided to name it "Yerba Buena" (Good Herb) for the mint like herb (Micromeria chamissonis) that grew wild on the island. (Ref. K). This name was corrupted to "Mint Island"

by the English speaking residents of San Francisco, as noted in the 1842 personal log of Gunner William H. Meyers of the sloop of war *Cyane*. (Ref. UU). The herb can no longer be found on the island due to later plant imports which have displaced the mint.

The island became known as "Goat Island" when, in approximately 1837, a herd of goats was brought to the island. The herd flourished on the island until the late 1840s. The last known goat inhabiting the island, "Lonesome Billy", was a thin, one horned male. He died just after the turn of the century at an age of 30 years plus. Because of his cantankerous personality, there is no record of any mourning for Lonesome Billy. His head was stuffed, mounted, and displayed in the Goat Island Training Station administration building for several years; but, unfortunately, was lost sometime around 1931. Though most of the goats were gone by 1850, the name "Goat Island" remained as the popular name for the island. During the next one hundred years, 1840s to 1940s, names for the island were used interchangably. However, in 1895, the US Geographic Board officially changed the name of the island from "Yerba Buena Island" to "Goat Island". It remained this way until 1931 when an intense campaign led by the Native Daughters of the Golden West succeeded in convincing the same board to reverse its previous decision and restore the name "Yerba Buena" to the island. (Ref. Z). It has been documented that instead of tossing Lonesome Billy's stuffed head into the Bay, Navy Radioman Jack Lowe dressed up in a goat suit and Rear Admiral W. C. Cole, the Commanding Officer of the Training Station, kicked him off the end of the pier to mark the Island's name change. (Ref. Z). Since about 1940, the name "Goat Island" has fallen out of usage , while "Yerba Buena Island" has been accepted by the local populace, as well as by the U.S. Geographic Board.

Other unofficial names for Yerba Buena Island included: "Sea Bird Island" or just "Bird Island", stemming from Ayala's naming it "Pelican Island" (Ref. J); "Wood Island", so named because of the wood on the island which was cut and supplied to the sailing vessels; "Spear's Island", named after Nathan Spear, a resident of San Francisco, who claimed ownership of the island from 1835 to 1849 and who originally brought the goats to the island (Ref. HH); and "Treasure Island", named for the various treasures that are rumored to have been buried on the island over the years. (Ref. E).

The early history of Yerba Buena can be divided into three eras:

- Prehistory and Early Mexican Control, Pre–1835
- Private Ownership, 1835 - 1867
- Military Control, 1867 - 1898

The modern history of Yerba Buena Island consists of three eras:

- West Coast Naval Training Station (also known as Goat Island) and the West Coast Naval Receiving Station, 1898 - 1923
- West Coast Naval Receiving Station, 1923 - 1941
- Housing for permanent naval residents of Treasure Island (Officers only since 1966) and United States (US) Coast Guard Station, 1941 - Present (1995)

1.2 Early History of Yerba Buena Island

1.2.1 Prehistory and Early Mexican Control, Pre–1835

The first people to inhabit Yerba Buena Island were American Indians. The earliest descriptions of Yerba Buena Island depict it as an Indian fishing village with ceremonial huts and cremation pits located in the area of the island's east cove area. The tribe was identified in early newspaper accounts as the Tuchayunes who were referred to as hostile by the earliest settlers. (Ref. V, Arbor Day). Their dress and tools were similar to the Mission Dolores Indians shown in the accompanying drawings. (Ref. U).

The native people at Yerba Buena Island belonged to the Costanoan language family which included eight separate and distinct languages. Based on linguistic evidence, the Costanoans moved into the San Francisco Bay area about 500 AD. The Costanoans occupied the San Francisco peninsula south to the Carmel and Sur Rivers, and also the eastern side of the Bay from Carquinez Strait south to the lower Salinas River. In 1770, the Costanoans were comprised of approximately 50 politically autonomous tribelets. The boundaries of tribelets were defined by geographic boundaries Each tribelet had one or more permanent villages and a series of seasonal camps. Tribelets in what is now San Mateo and San Francisco counties spoke the Ramaytush language. Tribelets on the east side of the Bay spoke Chochenyo. (Ref. VV)

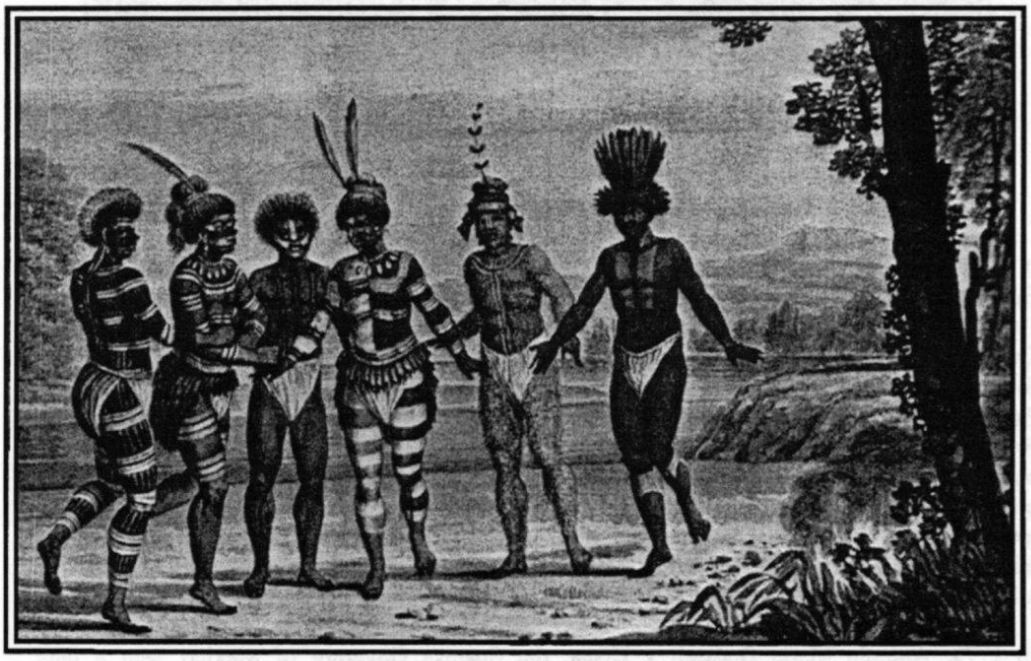


FIGURE 4: ***California Indians. Circa 1806.***
Note: These painted and feathered California Indians were drawn at San José de Guadalupe mission in 1806 by Wilhelm von Teleman, a German artist with a Russian exploring expedition..

FIGURE 5: ***Tule Boat. Circa Pre–1800.***

It is thought that Sir Francis Drake, the English explorer/privateer, may have been the first European to sight San Francisco Bay in 1579. He certainly sailed past the opening to the Bay. He may have left behind a brass plate claiming Nova Albion (New England) in the name of the Queen. A brass plate which is considered to be Sir Francis Drake's Nova Albion plate was found in 1937 and is currently owned by the Bancroft Library at University of California, Berkeley. Its authenticity continues to be questioned. However, had he actually entered San Francisco Bay, it would seem likely that he would have commented on the harbor in much the way that the Spanish explorer, Gaspar de Portola, did. Consequently, Portola is generally given credit for being the first European to sight and document the San Francisco Bay in his 1769 journey up the coast of California. One of his men, Crespi, described the harbor as a "... very large and fine harbor, such that not only all the navy of our most Catholic Majesty but those of all Europe could take shelter in it."

In 1773, Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua, the Spanish Governor of Mexico, sent a land expedition to Alta (Northern) California with a twofold purpose: (1) to survey the land; and (2) to establish a Spanish presence in the area to counteract the Russians who were coming south from Canada, as well as the British from the east. During 1775, he also sent Juan Manuel de

Ayala north by sea with the same purpose. Ayala made the first confirmed sea entry into San Francisco Bay aboard the *San Carlos*. He was the first to survey and map the Bay and initially name the islands within it. The San Francisco Presidio and Mission were established in 1776 by Juan Bautista Anza. Both establishments struggled at first, but eventually prospered and grew in importance to the region.

News of the successful Mexican Revolution of 1821 reached California in 1822, and the Spanish leaders promptly acceded to the new Mexican government. This new successor government had many of the same concerns as the old Spanish government. Mexico wanted to ensure that its claims in the Alta California area were maintained. During his two years of service, Governor Jose Figueroa (Mexican Governor of Alta California from 1833 till his death in 1835) sent General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (later to be the last Mexican Governor of Alta California) to Alta California. His mission was to investigate the Russian venture at Fort Ross and countercolonize the area. General Vallejo reported that Fort Ross was basically a fur gathering base and not really a threat to their claims. However, he did establish settlements at Petaluma and Santa Rosa. His own rancho was located in what is now the town of Sonoma. The house he built and lived in is maintained as a museum today.

Another action of Governor Figueroa was to order the secularization of the missions in Alta California. This was actually against his recommendation, but it was ordered by the Mexican government in Mexico City. This order resulted in the earliest of the treasure stories of Yerba Buena. (Ref. H). The story is told that in 1833, when word of the coming secularization reached the padres at Mission San Dolores, they packed up all the gold and silver altar pieces used in the church and put them aboard a ship for return to Spain. However, as soon as the ship left harbor, a storm came up that blew the ship onto the shoals at Yerba Buena Island. Someone on the ship removed the treasure from the sinking vessel and buried it on the island for safekeeping. Over the years, the lost treasure of the Mission has never been found despite many searches.

A famous treasure story of Yerba Buena Island concerns a whaling ship. It had stopped at Callao, Peru at the time of a local revolt against the Spanish rulers. Some of the rich folks brought out two barrels of coins and a cask of jewels for the ship's captain to protect while they put down the rebellion. The Captain got nervous and left. Upon his arrival in the San Francisco Bay, he and two crewmen (one of whom was Charles Stewart) took the barrels and cask and buried them on Yerba Buena Island. The Captain then sailed his whaling ship to the Arctic and never returned. However, Charles Stewart had jumped ship before it sailed from San Francisco. Though he lived in the Bay Area for the rest of his life, he claimed to have taken an oath not to reveal the location of the treasure and being an "honorable man", he refused to divulge the secret and took it to his grave. The treasure (if it actually exists) remains buried on Yerba Buena Island.

The most common "treasure", however, to be actually buried on the island was opium. Until the Navy moved onto Yerba Buena Island in 1899, the island was used extensively by smugglers. Once the lighthouse keeper nearly caught a group of smugglers, but by the time he got his gun, they were off the shore and pulling oars for San Francisco. (Ref. E).

Early local settlers heard of a legend about a race of giants living on Yerba Buena Island. The legend was born from the finding of several skeletons on the island that measured 6'6" and taller, though no giants had ever been seen by Europeans. The skeletons were found in 1899 during the

construction of the barracks and parade grounds. Suprisingly, a mastodon tusk was also found in the Yerba Buena Island shoals during the building of the Bay Bridge. (Ref. V.)

1.2.2 Private Ownership Era, 1835–1867

Governor Figueroa died in December of 1835. Supposedly a Captain Gorham Nye used his vessel, the *Fama* (or perhaps the *Avon*), to transport the Governor's body from Monterey to Santa Barbara. Once there, it was expected to be transferred immediately to Mexico for final internment. For his services, Captain Nye was given a paper from the Mexican government "...certifying that he was the sole owner of Yerba Buena Island." Captain Nye regarded this paper as a gift deed and occupied the island as his home port. (Ref. S.) As research indicates, the accounting of this event appears to be flawed in that there is no evidence proving Captain Nye ever used the island as a base. Rather all accountings indicate that he allowed Nathan Spear to use the island. In return Captain Nye had free access to the wood and goats of the island, for which Mr. Spear would have otherwise charged a fee. Another twist to this story is that Governor Figueroa's body never actually left Santa Barbara, but was instead buried in a crypt under the sanctuary of the Mission San Carlos Borromeo (Carmelo). The Governor's remains were found in his wooden coffin at the Mission in 1911. To this day, his remains are still located at the mission. (Ref. O).

Captain Nye transported goats from the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) to the San Francisco Bay Area on the brig *Bolivar Liberdora.* Subsequently, a flock of these goats were introduced to Yerba Buena Island in late 1836 or early 1837 by Nathan Spear. There they freely roamed. As needed to supply ships, a Mr. Fuller was employed to trap and butcher the goats. He also supplied visiting ships with the wood of the California Oak trees that grew on the island. Eventually this resulted in the island's deforestation. Because Nathan Spear continued to use the island as if it were his personal property, it soon became known to the neighboring people as "Spear Island". Spear claimed ownership of Yerba Buena Island by way of the Mexican prescription method. This method allows ownership based on use of the land. In 1849, Nathan Spear sold the island to Edward King, the Harbormaster of the Port of San Francisco, who had big plans for the island. His plans included a town, named "Spearsville," to be located on the east side of the island. During his ownership, the island was virtually uninhabited, except for the goats which had survived after Mr. Fuller left in the late 1840's.

Early in 1849, William Bernard, later famous as "Barnacle Bill", and a friend landed on Yerba Buena Island. After exploring the island they found it uninhabited, except for the goats, and they both soon left. Although Bill returned years later (approximately 1881) as the caretaker for the Army post which was abandoned in 1879, he was never involved in claiming ownership of the island. Later in 1849, two gentlemen named Jennings and Thomas Dowling occupied the island. In January, 1850, Dowlings filed a claim by right of occupancy and improvement with the Recorders Office. In 1852, Jennings also filed a claim for his portion of the island. They both filed under the Land Act of 1850. Because the City of San Francisco passed the Van Ness Act and since Yerba Buena Island was within the San Francisco City limits, Jennings and Dowling again refiled their claim in 1855. The Van Ness Act was passed "...for quieting the land titles in the City of San Francisco". This act, which disregarded all Mexican land grants, gave titles to those who occupied land within the borders of the City of San Francisco.

Jennings built a barn, stable, windmill, carpenter's shop, forge, wharf, oyster beds, and other buildings on his portion of the island; while Dowling established a quarry that supplied building stone for San Francisco as well as ballast for ships. Dowling also built a boatway on his part of the island. At least one boat was erected there prior to the military taking possession of the island in 1867. Altogether, Dowling constructed a small house, a shack, two wells (one dry), a quarry, small boat repair facilities, and a little plank wharf atop light piles. The little wharf is the site where the Navy eventually built its long wharf. (Ref. E.) Sadly, one of Dowling's sons drowned and his remains are buried on the island.

In 1850, Elbert Jones presented a document (dated November 1838) to the Registrar by which he claimed that Governor Alvarez, via Mexican grant, transferred ownership of Yerba Buena Island to Juan José Castro. Supposedly, Castro had sent to the the island some sheep and hogs along with Indians to watch over them. There was no other evidence, however, of this taking place or any record of said grant located in document archives. Elbert Jones claimed to have purchased the grant from Senor Castro in November 1848, and was attempting to take ownership of Yerba Buena Island on this basis. Thus started a long story of litigation and battles over ownership of the island that continued into the early 1940's. The United States (US) Land Commission eventually rejected the grant claim of Mr. Jones and affirmed Nathan Spear's ownership from 1836 to 1849. However, it does not appear that they considered the matter of Captain Nye's grant. Eventually, the US Land Commission rejected all private claims to Yerba Buena Island, which cleared the way for the United States government to claim it for its sole use.

A few years later, Mr. J. Polack bought both the Castro grant from Mr. Jones and the ownership claim from Mr. King. He then sued Jennings and Dowling to stop them from quarrying the island; but the suit failed. In 1856, Dowling sold two-thirds of his claim to Charles Scott and John Vandewater. Sometime during 1864, Dowling bought the Mexican deed from the now retired Captain Nye who happened to be residing with him at the time. By 1866, through a set of complicated deals, Benjamin S. Brooks bought all claims to the island including Jennings claim. Once possession was obtained, Mr. Brooks then sold the entire island to Egbert Judson. (Ref. GG). Judson, Brooks and Dowling continued to live on the island until the US military forced them to leave in 1869. The military had already established their presence in 1867. Those who lived on the island were required to lease back the land on which they lived. Mr. Polack became one of the petitioners who sought government compensation for the 1867 confiscation of the island. (Ref. HH).

In 1867, the US military claimed the right to take the island based on the Mexican decree of July 1838. The decree stated that "... the islands of the Department of the Californias ..." are to be " ... added to the territory for public distribution ..." to those who demand them. Additionally, the 1848 treaty, under which California became property of the United States, mentioned the coastal islands as being given to the US Government. President Fillmore, in November 1850, issued a Presidential order claiming these islands for the US government. There were, however, several provisos regarding occupancy and time frames which the government appears to have ignored. Consequently, since the military never compensated the occupants for their loss, the manner in which the military took possession may have been illegal. In any case, it led to many years of bitter and acrimonious debate in the courts and Congress. Eventually, the government, in order to end the litigation, declared that it reserved all the islands in the bay for military or other public purposes. The claimants were never compensated for their losses (Ref. GG and Ref. HH).

The San Francisco Directory, 1861, (Ref. C), described Yerba Buena Island acreage as follows:

"198 ac. comprised of:
75 ac. of rich soil, well adapted for garden purposes
15 ac. are heavily timbered
23 ac. are jungle and brushwood
85 ac. are hilly, rocky and sandy, being thickly covered with the herb or mint plant.
Springs of excellent water abound on the eastern and western sides, in the midst of a fertile valley. The apex of this island is 343 feet above high water."

1.2.3 Military Control, 1867–1898

The military established their presence on Yerba Buena Island in February of 1867. The military use of and presence on the Island for 31 years was intermittent, despite the extraordinary measures the military used in order to retain possession of the Island.

Special Order No. 252 of the Commanding General at San Francisco December 19, 1866 reads: "The Commanding Officer of Alcatraz Island will send tomorrow morning a detachment of one sergeant and ten privates under a commissioned officer from his command to take post at Yerba Buena". (Ref. AA). Although the order was to be carried out on December 20, 1866, it appears that it was not actually fulfilled until February 1867. The stated purpose was to " . . .garrison the island . . ."; however, it probably had more to do with a conflict between Dowling and a Mr. J. Pelter. Against Dowling's will, Mr. Pelter was occupying a house on the island. The bitter rivalry had nearly come to a draw of pistols. It appears that the Commander was disturbed by this and, therefore, under the pretense of garrisoning the island, put a force in place to keep both men in line and to simultaneously establish military claim to the island. In any case, a small force commanded by Major Mansfield landed on the island and finally established the military's presence. Major Mansfield eventually bought six hogs from Dowling for $40. He also determined that the only building of use to the Army was the main house owned by Dowling.

As early as 1865, it had been proposed that the Navy should establish a drydock on Yerba Buena Island. The proposal was rejected because the Navy had already built the Navy Yard at Mare Island near Vallejo. In 1868, an Army detachment of 125 men were sent to Yerba Buena Island. Their mission was to establish a regular artillery post and depot on the island. The base was built on the Island's eastern side at the edge of the cove. In a pattern that would become familiar throughout the military, buildings and structures were erected in a square around a large clearing. See Figures 6 and 7. The clearing was used as a parade ground. A large two-wing Barracks (adequate for two companies of soldiers), a Mess Hall, Laundresses Quarters, Commanding Officer Quarters, two Officer's Quarters, a Hospital (once Dowling's house), a Guard House, a Bakery, a Sutler's store, an Engineer's Store House, a Wharf, and a Boat House were erected. The base had a capacity for 150 soldiers and 4 officers. From 1871 until 1879, the Fourth United States Artillery Detachment occupied the site. Unfortunately, a major fire devastated the original Barracks sometime during 1875. (Ref. X, July 10, 1881) Most of the Army men hated their daily life on Yerba Buena Island. In 1879, General McDowell, decided to transfer the command back to the Presidio of San Francisco, which was a welcomed relief to those servicemen living on the island. General McDowell ordered the buildings on Yerba Buena dismantled and rebuilt at the Presidio. However, it appears that the buildings were not removed. They were mentioned in a newspaper article well after the Army had left. (Ref. X, July 10, 1881.) From 1872 to 1892, the base was officially listed as an Army Quartermaster Depot.

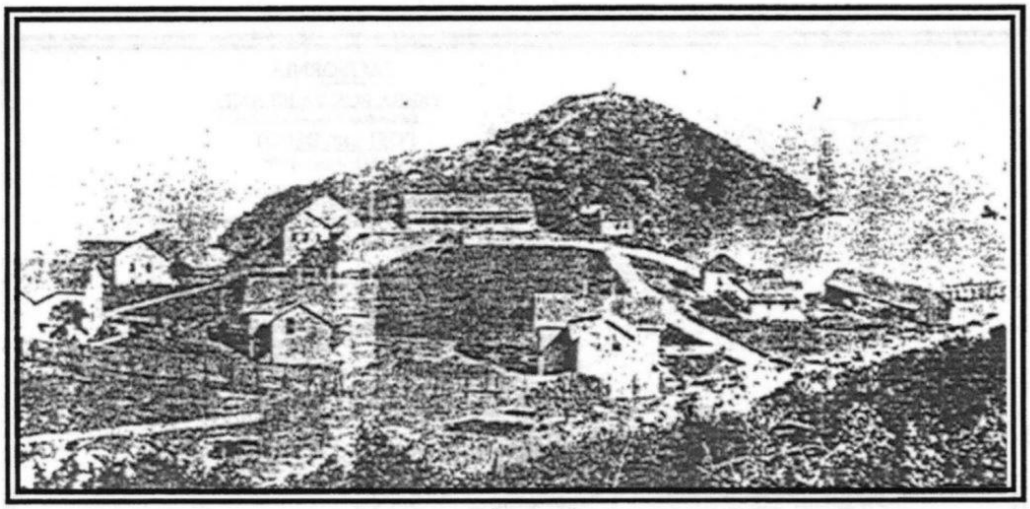


Figure 6. Army Post and Depot, Yerba Buena Island. 1871.
Note: Photograph taken from mid-island looking towards east point. East cove is located to the right of the Hospital (originally Dowling's House). Refer to Figure 7, locator "D" for orientation.

After the Artillery detachment left Yerba Buena Island in 1879, over a decade passed before the government once again returned in 1891. This time, the government decided that a Torpedo (Mine) Station should be installed on Yerba Buena Island under the US Army Coast Artillery Corps command. With the location of the island providing a commanding view of the entrance to the San Francisco Bay and protection from the ocean fogs, it was determined that the island would be perfect for the Torpedo Station as well as a gun emplacement which would deal with any undesirable ship that made it past the guns at Fort Mason. (Ref. B.)

The Torpedo Station, built in 1891 on the northeastern point of the island, included: a Torpedo (Mine) Assembly building, a Storehouse, a Wharf, and Officer's Quarters. Today, the Officer's Quarters, Storehouse, and Wharf are gone, but the Torpedo (Mine) Assembly building still stands under the eastern approach of the Bay Bridge. The Navy proposed razing the assembly building for the Bay Bridge construction in the mid-1930's, but the Army which owned the building, refused to destroy it without a replacement. Consequently, the Torpedo (Mine) Assembly building, today known as Building 262, remains intact. Included in the Congressional appropriation to build the Torpedo Station was the idea of building a war college on Yerba Buena Island; however, there is no evidence that the college was ever built. (Ref. W). During 1892, Yerba Buena Island and the Torpedo Station were turned over to the Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps retained jurisdiction until the Navy arrived on the island in 1898. The Army and the Navy were joint tenants on the island until the Army departed in 1960.

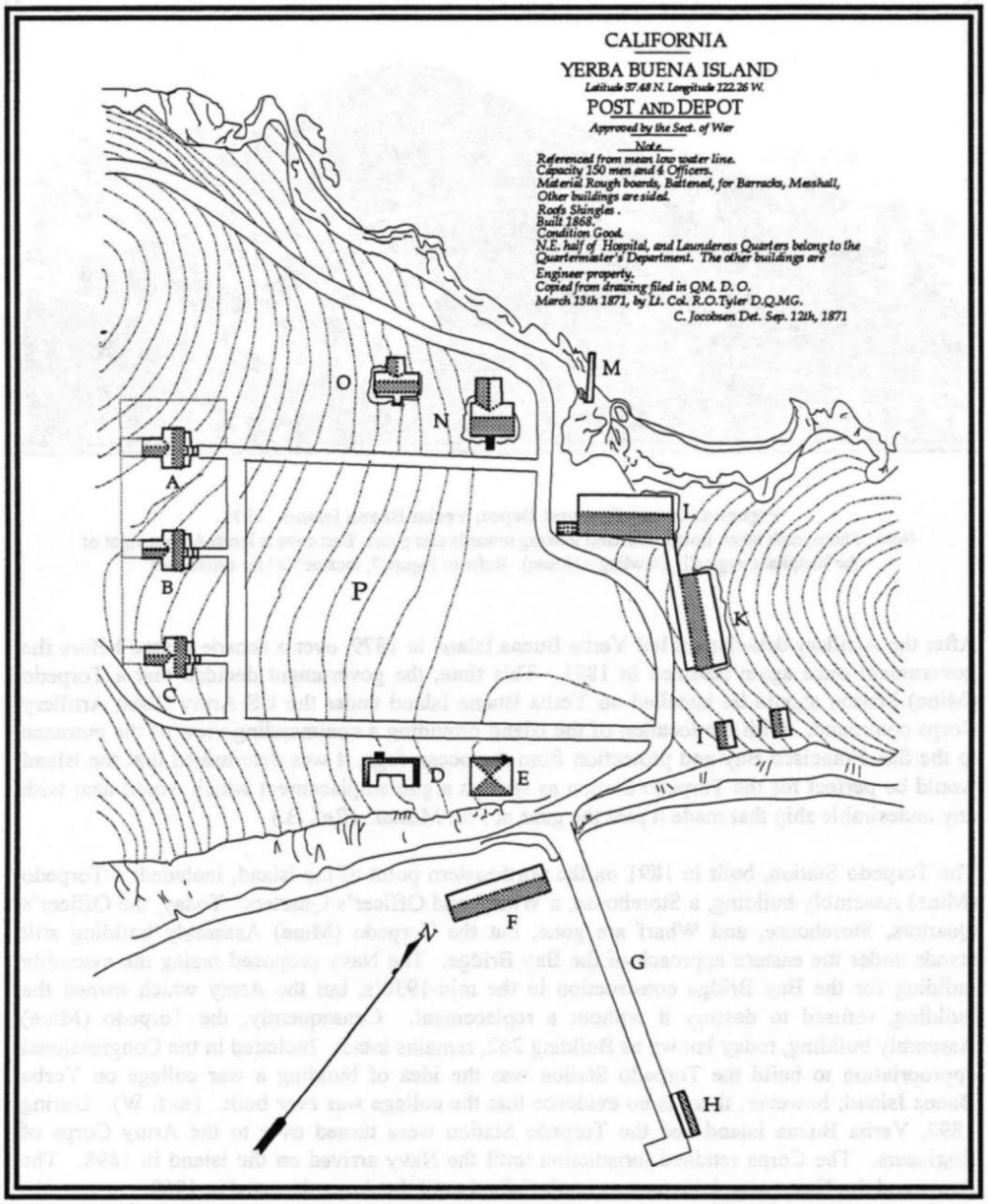


Figure 7. ***Cartograph of the Army Post and Depot, Yerba Buena Island. 1871.***

Note: This cartograph of Yerba Buena Island, a portion of the original 1871 blueprint, has been prepared via computer aided drawing. Letter definitions are: A - Commanding Officer's Quarters, B and C - Officer's Quarters, D - Hospital (originally Dowling's House), E - Guard House, F - Engineer Store House, G - Wharf (located in the east cove relative to the same location as the "Long Wharf" (Pier 2)), H - Boat House, I - Bakery, J - Sutler (Store), K - South Barracks, L - North Barracks, M - Sinks, N - Mess Hall, O - Laundress Quarters, P - Parade Grounds.

In 1872, while the artillery detachment was still on the island, the Secretary of War issued a permit authorizing the Department of the Treasury to install a lighthouse on Yerba Buena Island. A lighthouse, a lighthouse keeper's residence, and appropriate support buildings were built on the south point of the island in 1875. The lighthouse, relatively small in size but twenty feet tall in stature, was erected at a point sixty feet above the shoreline, giving it an overall rise of eighty feet above the water. Brought to the island from Yaquina Bay in Oregon, it was accompanied by a steam powered fog whistle and a chain-driven fog bell from Point Conception. Visible for twelve miles, it is a light of the fifth order and the weakest lighthouse in use by the US government. Since there was no school on the island, the three daughters of the lighthouse keeper attended school in San Francisco. Daily, they made the trip across the San Francisco Bay in their sloop, as shown in Figure 8. Presently, the lighthouse and the lighthouse keepers residence remain in place and are still in use. Transportation to and from the island has greatly improved over the years. The residence is currently occupied by a Vice Admiral, US Coast Guard.

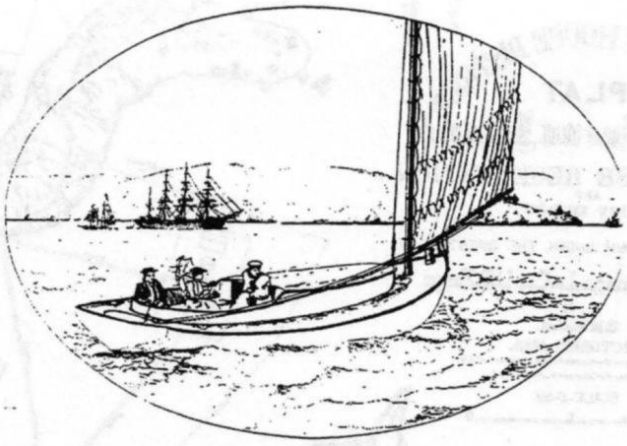


FIGURE 8. ***Evening Rush Hour, Circa 1880.***
(Pen sketch by W. A. Coulter)

Simultaneous to the installation of the lighthouse in 1875, a wharf and warehouses were built around the island point to the northeast. This soon became the Lighthouse Supply and Buoy Depot for the West Coast. See Figure 9. The entire facility included one large storehouse, two small storehouses, a paint shop, a machine shop, a wharf, a dock, and two residences for the men who worked there. Supplies needed for all twenty-eight lighthouses within Lighthouse Department District 12 passed through the depot for storage, issue, and sometimes just accountability/checkoff. Buoys were brought to the island for refurbishment and storage on the wharf until they were needed.

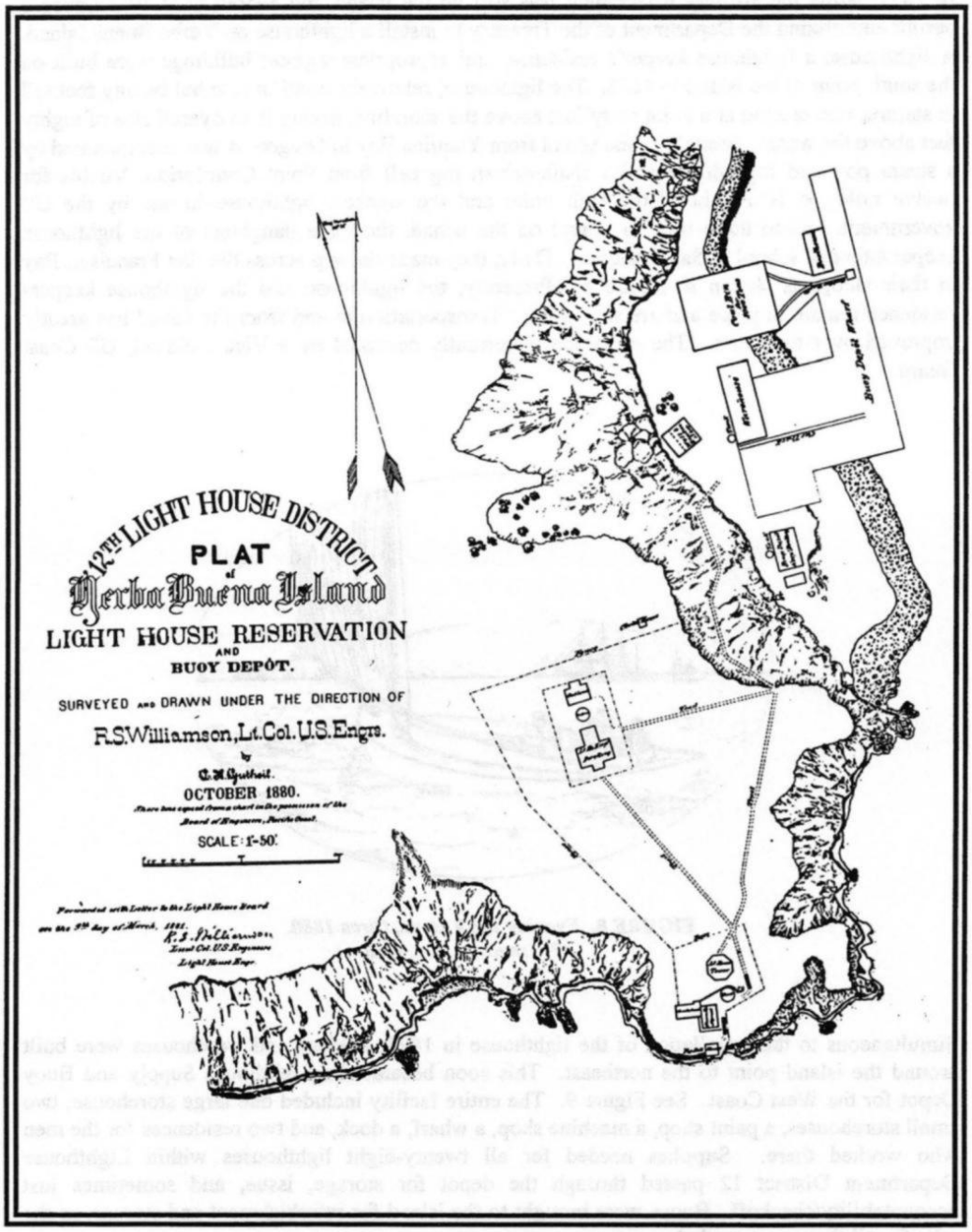


Figure 9. ***Yerba Buena Island Lighthouse Reservation and Bouy Depot. October 1880.***
Note: The Lighthouse Reservation is located on the southeast point of Yerba Buena Island (identified by broken line permiter in lower right corner of the map). The Bouy Depot is located on the east side of the island (identified by structures in upper right corner of the map), just south of the east cove (not shown).

An interesting side note to this period in Yerba Buena Island's history was the attempt by Leland Stanford and the Central Pacific Railroad to make Yerba Buena Island the western terminus of the railroad. They planned to obtain posession of the island from the US government, level the land, fill in the shoals, and build a causeway over the Bay waters to the Contra Costa. The City of San Francisco bitterly opposed the plan. They were concerned that this plan was an intentional ploy to insure San Francisco would lose out on transcontinental rail trade. From comments made at the time by Leland Stanford, they were absolutely right. The fight was carried on in the state capital, where the railroads won; and in Washington, DC, where the City of San Francisco finally prevented the transfer of Yerba Buena to the railroads (Ref. JJ). The victory soon became a hollow one for the City, because the Central Pacific Railroad constructed their western terminus in Oakland, still ignoring San Francisco. This event was significant because it marked the first serious discussion relative to the building of a bridge across the San Francisco Bay and the filling in of the Yerba Buena shoals. Marine engineers debated the effects that different types of bridge supports would have on the bay waters, especially silting. These debates and the resulting research was later used to help determine the manner in which the San Francisco - Oakland Bay Bridge was constructed. One of the first proposals to build an artificial island to the northeast of Yerba Buena Island had been put forth about eight years earlier. In the 1861 Directory of San Francisco, a description of this artificial island suggested the possibility of filling in the Yerba Buena shoals with earth from Yerba Buena Island. (Ref. C). This later became the location of the Treasure Island of today.

After 1879, when the Army Artillery detachment moved back to the Presidio, the island had been denuded of its trees and had become, in the words of the *San Francisco Call* of August 11, 1889 "...an offense and an eyesore to those fated to journey daily from San Francisco to Oakland...". This resulted in at least two proposals to: (1) replant the island with trees, and (2) make it into a resort. One interested party even went so far as to propose the idea of a special ferry service which could be operated from the Market Street wharf in San Francisco with a round trip fare of 10 cents.

The resort proposals never came to fruition, but Joaquin Miller, the early Californian poet, mounted a campaign to plant trees at three different locations, Yerba Buena Island, the Presidio, and Fort Mason (Black Point); however, the primary focus was Yerba Buena Island. At the island, the planting was laid out in a Greek cross with the center at the high point of the island to, as one newspaper put it "...remember...the fact that we all have some cross to bear...". (Ref. V, Arbor Day). The interest in replanting and beautification of the area resulted in California's first Arbor Day, March 5, 1887. Several dignitaries were on hand to participate in the ceremonies including Joaquin Miller, ex-Governor Perkins, General Howard, Adolph Sutro, and General Vallejo who was to give the main address. The elderly General Vallejo was unable to climb the hill in time to present his speech, so another man read General Vallejo's remarks. However, the General did reach the hilltop in time to plant a tree. Although the trees planted by these dignitaries did not survive because of exposure to weather atop the island's ridge and eventually a fire, some of the trees planted at the lower elevations are believed to be among those beautifying the island today. Additional plantings during 1900, 1902, 1908, 1917, 1939, 1944, and 1945 have contributed to the luxuriant vegetation and beauty the island now bears.

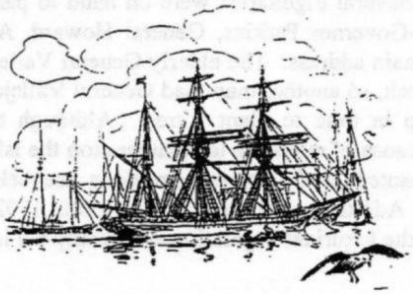
The first wedding to take place on Yerba Buena Island occurred in 1892. The special occasion was reported in the August 22, 1892 edition of the *San Francisco Call*:

> "Yesterday the first wedding in Goat Island's history united Mr. Charles McCarthy, lighthouse-keeper at the Oakland mole, and Mrs. Jennie Lewis of this city.
>
> The interesting event took place in the residence of Captain Linne, the station-keeper at Goat Island, a friend of the parties, at 2:30 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. Fuendeling. . . "

In 1896, the Navy once again cast an admiring eye at Yerba Buena Island for the possibility of establishing the West Coast Training Center there. The introduction of the 1902 Yerba Buena Naval Training Station was described as follows:

> "The island's practical isolation and at the same time close proximity to San Francisco rendered it an ideal spot . . . Climatic conditions were decidedly in favor of the San Francisco station, for there is no long, dreary winter during which the lads at the station must be housed within doors. On the other hand, out of the whole 365 days of the year there is not one in which some out-door work cannot be done. During the summer months there is the same distinction, the thermometer at this season never running above 70, with cool, refreshing nights, which condition these lads to their best endeavor, and tends to a rapid physical and mental development . . ."

The State of California, willing to transfer the Island to federal control, passed an Act of the Legislature on March 9, 1897 granting the military possession of Yerba Buena Island which included the surrounding waters within 300 yards of shore. At the federal level, the Navy had a champion in Senator Perkins. As the war clouds thickened for the Spanish-American War, President McKinley signed an executive order on April 12, 1898 which set aside the majority of Yerba Buena Island for the Navy's sole use. A follow-up order was signed on January 26, 1899. Although the Army continued to occupy and operate the Torpedo Station, the Navy occupied the remainder of the island, except for the Lighthouse Reservation. Thusly, the Modern Era of Yerba Buena Island began.



1.3 Modern History of Yerba Buena Island

1.3.1 Naval Training Station of the Pacific, 1898–1923

Initial planning of the Naval Training Station was conducted in 1898 by civil engineer F. C. Prindle and Captain F. W. Dickens. Together, they selected the building sites, drew plans, and prospected for a water supply. In March 1899, Captain Henry Glass (later Rear Admiral) of Dewey's Asiatic Fleet, took command of the Naval Training Station. He sailed his ship, the USS *Pensacola* (a veteran ship of the Civil War that once carried President Lincoln and his cabinet), from the Mare Island Navy Yard and anchored it in the south cove of Yerba Buena Island. There he established the Training Station which operated off his ship until buildings could be constructed on the island.

FIGURE 10. ***Rear Admiral Henry Glass. 1902.***

The Barracks was the first building constructed for the Training Station. Built by Campbell and Pettus of San Francisco for $74,000, its construction was completed on January 10, 1900. The facility would provide living quarters for 500 men, as well as having the largest drill hall on the Pacific coast with a clear floor of 300 feet by 60 feet, and an overall size of the building of 300 feet by 260 feet. The drill hall was surrounded by a second floor gallery where apprentices hung

their hammocks. A west wing housed the offices, library, schoolroom, dispensary and brig; an east wing contained the mess hall, kitchen, pantry, storehouse, and petty officer's quarters. The grounds area in front of the Barracks had been excavated and leveled during construction and the extracted dirt used to build the drill and parade ground. The Commandant's house was the next structure to be built with its construction completed on January 23, 1900, followed by the building of two Officer's Quarters that were finished on March 23, 1900. See Figure 11.

Yerba Buena Island was one of four Naval Training Stations located in the United States. The other three were located at Newport, RI; North Chicago, IL; and Norfolk, VA. When a recruit enlisted in the Navy, he was provided with a Pullman train ticket, subsistence from the place of enlistment to a predetermined Naval Training Station, and written orders. Upon arrival at the Training Station, the recruit was subjected to a physical examination, issued clothing, and assigned to his isolation quarters. There he would reside for 3 weeks to ensure that he wasn't carrying a communicable disease into the Main Barracks.

Apprentices had to be between the ages of fifteen and seventeen years, healthy, have some rudiments of education, and were not allowed to use any vulgarity or profanity. They were furnished with a full outfit of clothing and assigned to a division as an "apprentice third class" (during the first six months addressed as a "landsman"). Their pay was $9.00 per month. They also received one food ration per day which was the equivalent of $9.30 per month for food. After completing the tour of service on a training ship at cruise, usually about 1 year after starting the apprenticeship, an "apprentice third class" could advance to "apprentice second class" and receive $15.00 per month in pay alone. The next rate increase occurred after serving one year on a cruising man-of-war, at which time the "apprentice second class" became an "apprentice first class" and a pay increase to $21.00 per month. The March 1991 issue of *Forbes* Magazine reported a monetary comparison as " ... $1.00 in the year 1909 is equal to $11.38 today (1991) ..." (Ref. EE.)

In 1900, the Training Station commanded 392 apprentices with only one death and one desertion reported. However, as the training evolved, these numbers increased, especially those relative to desertions. A July 9, 1901, newspaper article reads in part, "The apprentice boys on Goat Island and those on the training ship *Pensacola* have suddenly acquired a mania for deserting. Hardly a day passes but a youngster is yanked ashore from the tug *Vigilant*, while dozens of them have been caught trying to steal a launch or one of the ship's boats in order to reach Oakland or San Francisco." It goes on to detail a somewhat humorous revelation that, "Yesterday the whole sextet was satisfied that bread and water was better than paddling across to Oakland on a log on a cold night and in ice-cold water". (Ref. V) Sickness presented another problem at the Training Station. An outbreak of mild diphtheria resulted in the island being quarantined for a month. (Ref. V, October 6, 1900). However, overall the general health of those on the island was excellent and was even cited as a contributing factor to the success of theTraining Station.

The normal daily schedule for apprentices was extremely regimented. The following depicts an average day:

- 6AM — Reveille
- 6:30AM — Wash
- 7AM — Inspection by Master-at-Arms, with shirts off to see they were clean
- 7:30AM — Breakfast
- Cleaning the ship
- 9:15AM — Quarters inspected (including: clean clothes, blackened shoes) by the officer of the day
- Two drill periods
- 12:00PM — Lunch
- 1:15PM — Two more drill periods
- 3:00PM — Those with dirty clothes were required to scrub their clothing and sea bags were inspected
- Every afternoon, every apprentice was required to go over the masthead
- 9PM — Taps

The course of study included six months at the on-shore training facility and a six month tour of duty on a training ship. The training resulted in a transfer to positions of seamen and petty officers in the fleet. The required courses and drills taught to the apprentices at the training facility were:

- Knotting and splicing
- Names of parts of ship, sails, spars and different ropes
- Exercise at setting, reefing and furling sails
- Instruction in four inch rapid fire guns, a number of smaller rapid-fire pieces
- Setting up exercises, facing and marching, (without arms and with arms)
- Signaling, wigwag with small flags, taught Army and Navy codes, general Navy signaling and International code
- Instruction in reading, writing, geography, American history, and arithmetic (taught by the Chaplain)
- Instruction in pulling and sailing (in boat crews of twelve)

The Naval Training Station usually had a full complement of landsmen and apprentices. It replaced its first training ship, the USTS *Adams* with the USTS *Alert*, then added a second training ship, the USTS *Intrepid*. Basically, until the outbreak of World War I, the island maintained its growth rate without much difficulty. Reports indicated that the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake spared the island from damage. San Francisco quake victims in need of emergency care were sent to the Hospital at Goat Island. Less seriously injured victims were sent to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island.

The start of World War I had two long range effects which (1) resulted in a major building project that vastly increased the capacity of the Naval Training Station, and (2) demonstrated the size limitations of Yerba Buena Island (approximately 150 acres, not all usable). Many buildings were erected during this time. See Figures 12 through 27. Tents of the landsmen covered the island in neat, orderly rows separated by wood walkways. The Lighthouse Service

FIGURE 12. ***The Communication Complex (during construction atop the highest point on Yerba Buena Island). August 28, 1917.***
Note: Photograph shows Buildings 103, 107, and 108 (all built in 1917). The tents to the right are probably for the Navy Signalmen and Radiomen assigned to the complex.

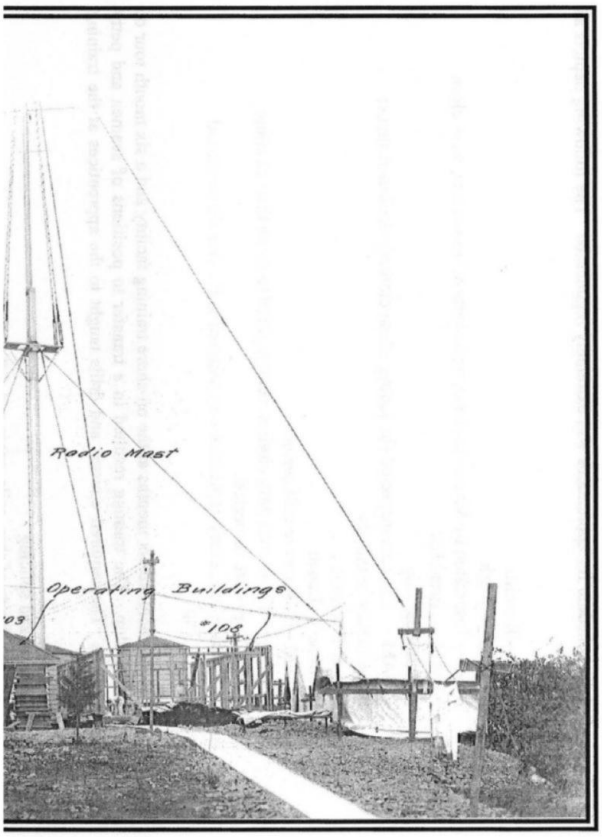

Radio Mast
Operating Building
#103
#109

FIGURE 13. ***The Communication Complex (after construction). September 28, 1917.***
Note: Thirty days after FIGURE 12 was taken, the construction of Buildings 103 and 107 had been completed. Building 107 still stands today and is used as an Auxiliary Power House.

6/21/26, 4:49 PM
https://books.treasureislandmuseum.org/Historical_Study_of_TI_YBI/index.html

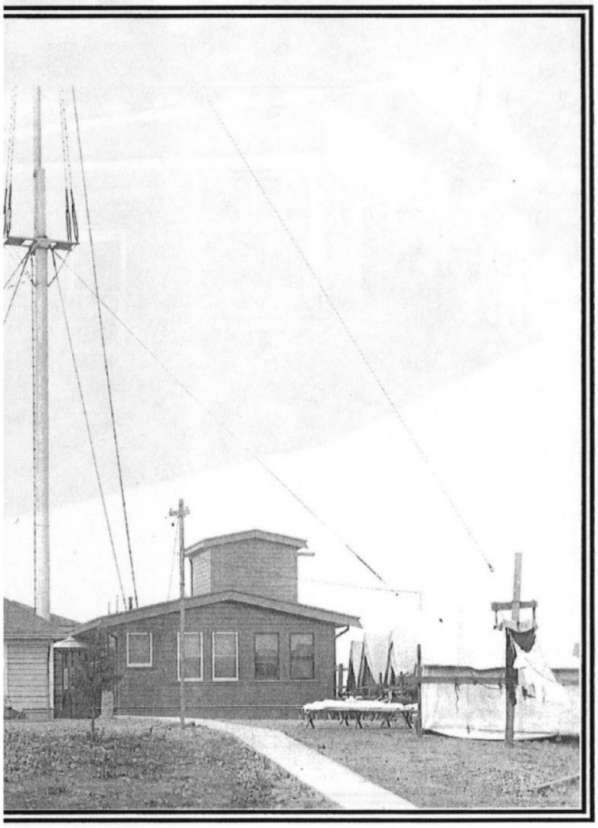
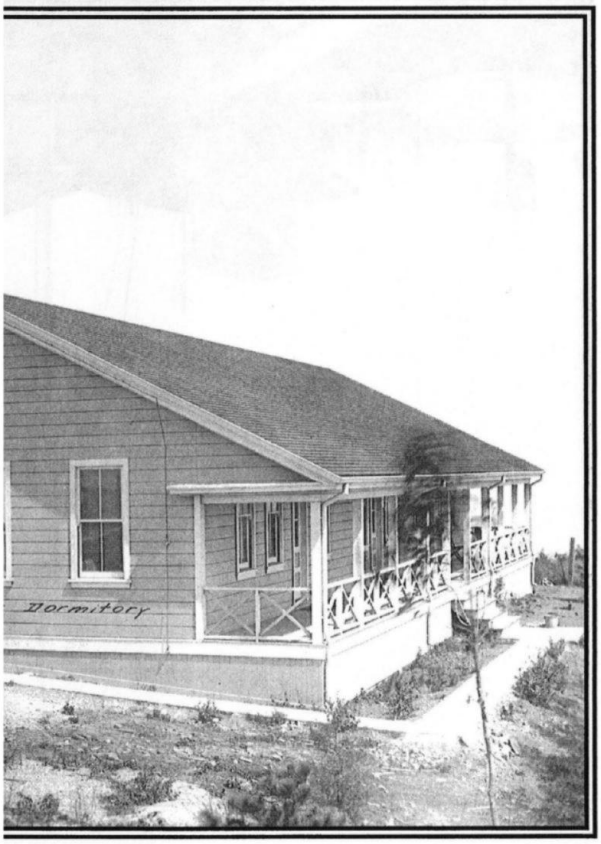


FIGURE 14. ***Radio Operators Dormitory. August 28, 1917.***

Note: Radio Operators Dormitory (Building 106, built 1917) is the first and original of two buildings numbered "106". Its location was west of Building 107. The Dormitory was demolished in 1934 for the construction of the SFO Bay Bridge. The second and current Building 106 is located well east of the original location and east of Building 111.


Dormitory

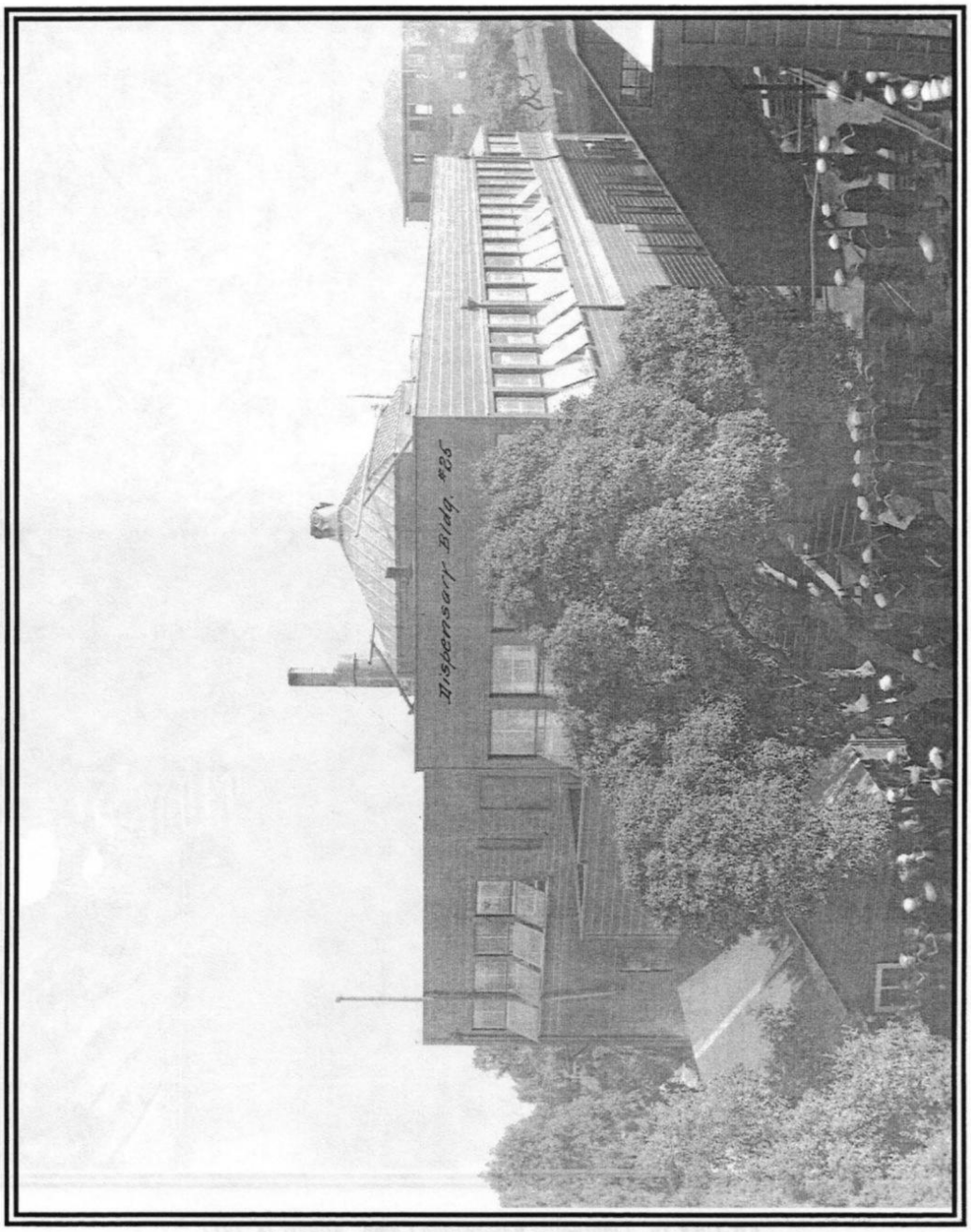


FIGURE 15. ***The Dispensary Building. November 28, 1917.***
Note: The Dispensary (Building 25) was built in 1908 and demolished in 1934. The sailors, at the bottom of the photo, appear to entering Building 24 (Yeomen School). Building 69 (Hospital Corp Quarter built 1917, demolished 1961) can be see in the background under construction.

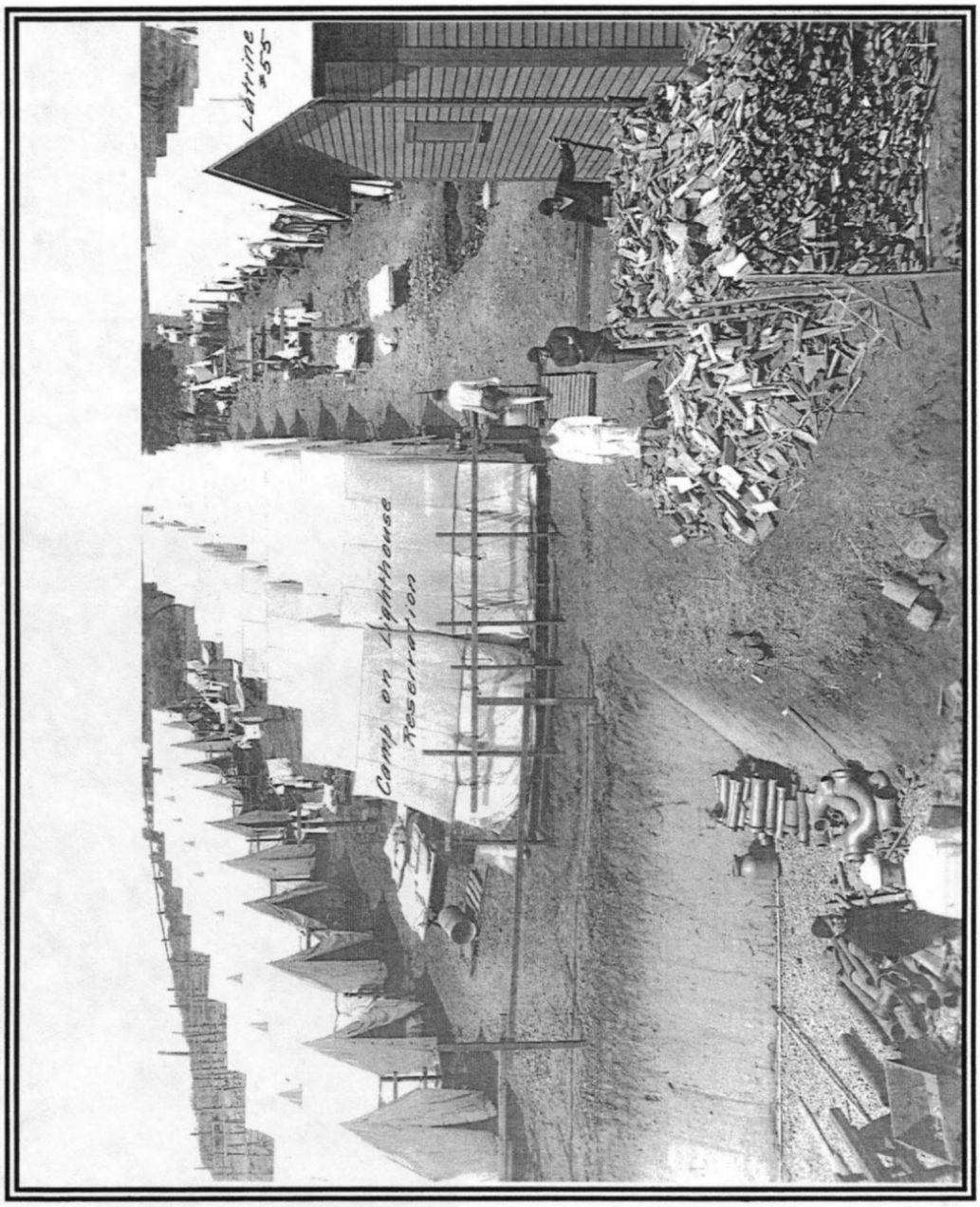


FIGURE 16. ***Lighthouse Reservation Camp. August 28, 1917.***

Note: In 1917, the Lighthouse Reservation Camp was established on the Lighthouse Reservation by carving into the hillside. By 1919, the camp was known as Camp Paul Jones. It was the second largest tent camp containing 806 tents. Each canvas tent sported a wooden floor and, if the occupants were lucky, a wooden sidewalk. The purpose of the excavation in the lower left corner of the photograph is unknown but may have been part of a barrow pit.

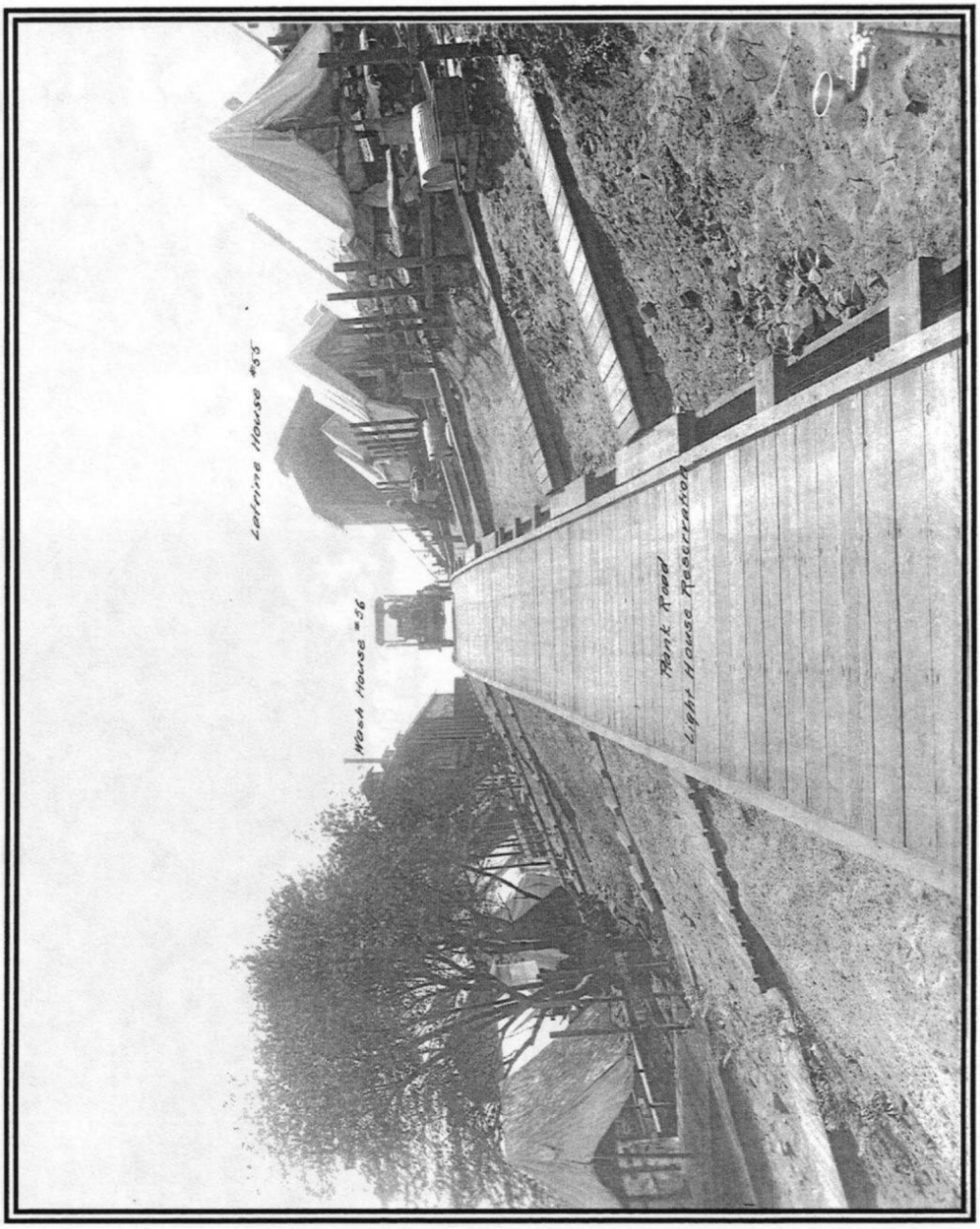


FIGURE 17. ***Plank Road in the Lighthouse Reservation. August 28, 1917.***
Note: The plank road shown in this photograph is believed to be the only plank road on Yerba Buena Island. Starting at Buildings 55 and 56 and terminating at the road near Building 8. It is possible that the construction of the plank roadway was the simplest method at that time to transverse the steep hillside.

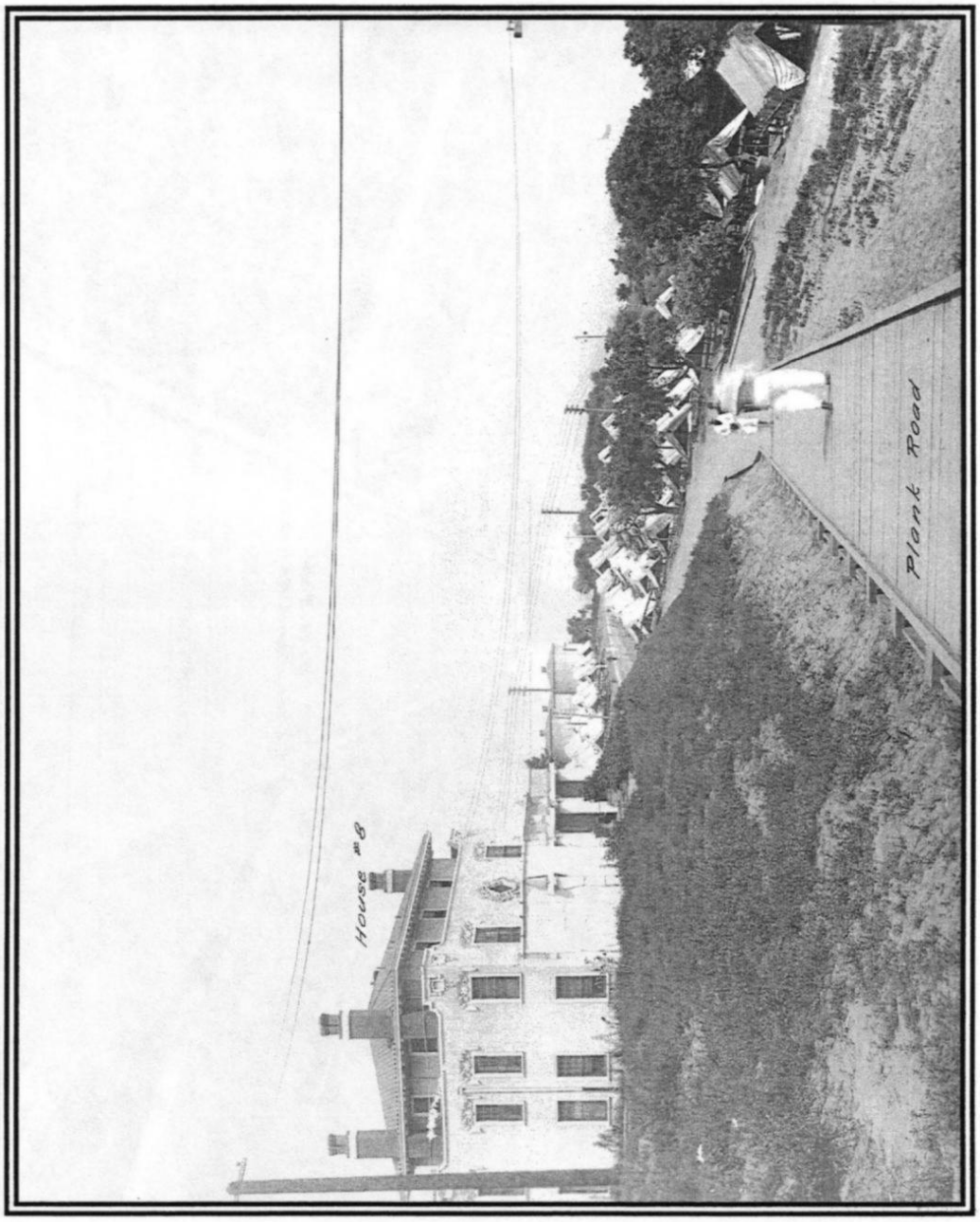


FIGURE 18. ***Officer's Quarters and Detention Camp. August 28, 1917.***
Note: The Officer's Quarters (Building 8, built in 1905), still stands today and can be seen when exiting from the westbound direction of the SFO Bay Bridge. The actual purpose of the Detention Camp is unknown, but it did contain 384 tents. The plank road begins at Building 8 and proceeds uphill to the Lighthouse Reservation (Camp Paul Jones) where it ends.

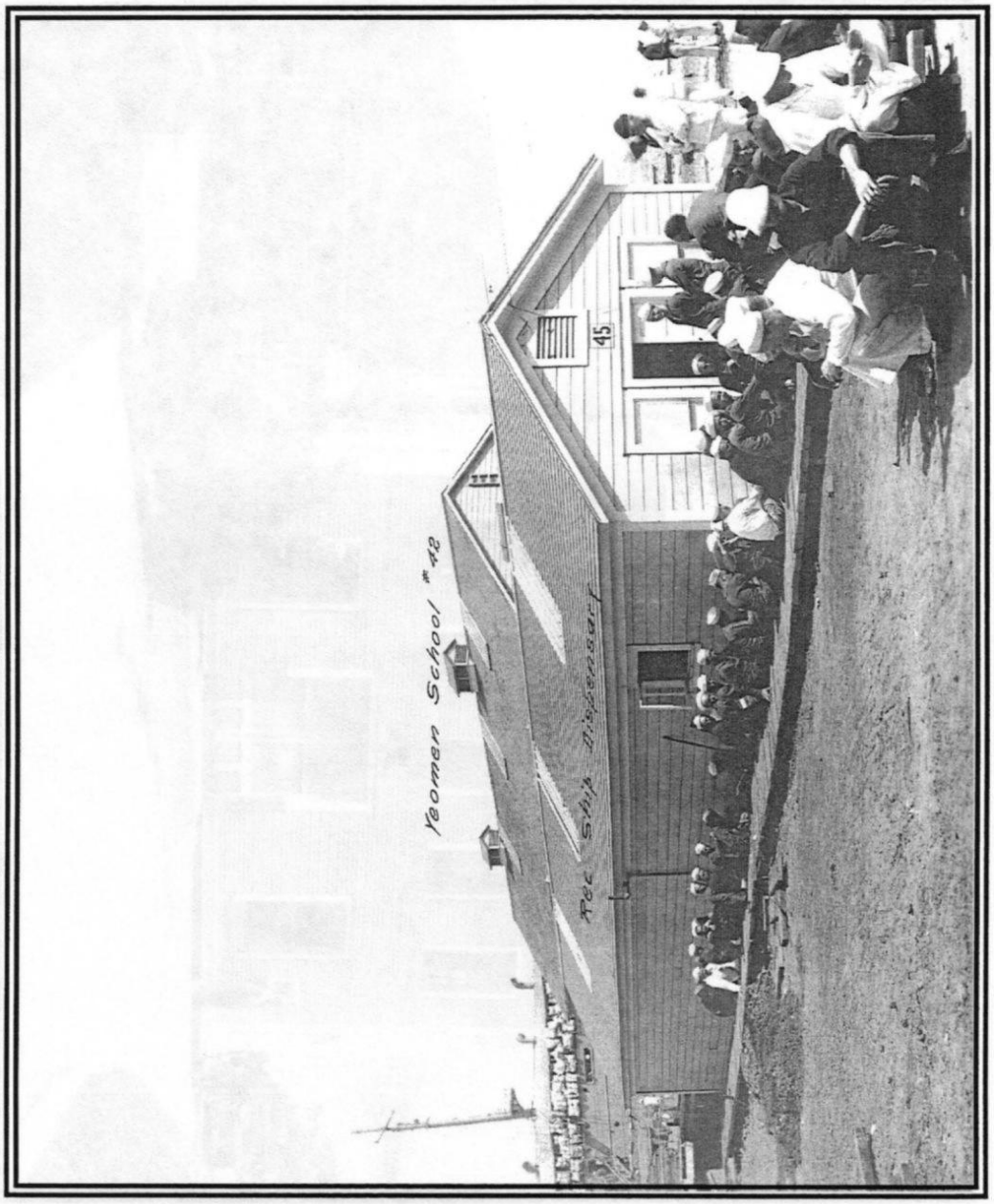


FIGURE 19. ***Receiving Ship Dispensary and Yeomen School. August 28, 1917.***

Note: In the foreground, the Receiving Ship Dispensary (Building 45, 1918 - 1961) provided "sick call" services, as well as processing sailors awaiting orders for deployment. Because of the large numbers of sailors, lines were sometimes long as shown in the photograph. The Yeomen School (Buildings 42, 1903 - 1938) is located to the back side of the Dispensary. The Receiving Ship can be partially seen in the photo at far left, behind Buildings 42 and 45.

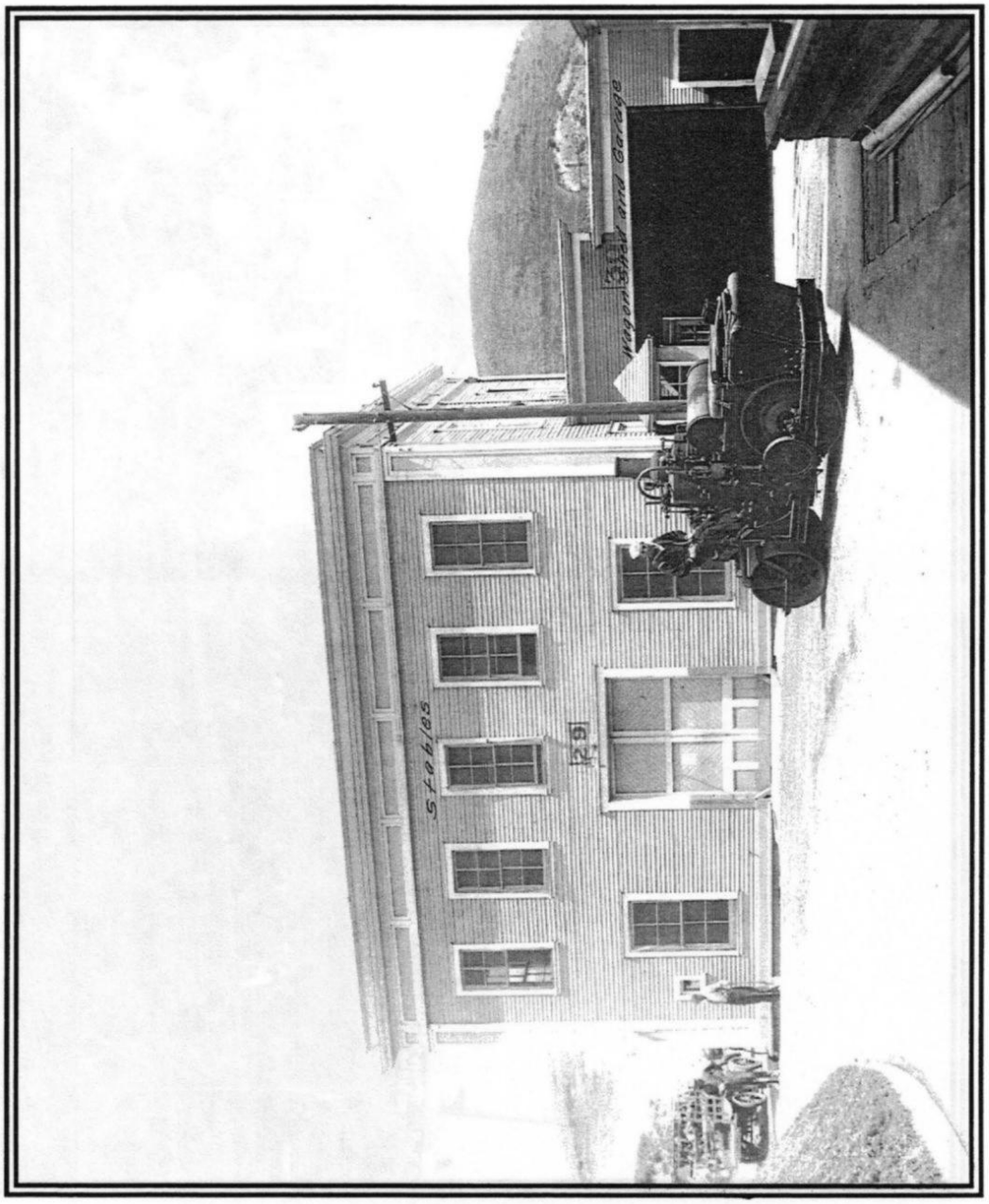


FIGURE 20. ***Stable/Garage/Signal School and Wagon Shed/Garage. August 28, 1917.***
Note: Stable/Garage/Signal School (Building 29, 1917 - 1934) and Wagon Shed/Garage (Building 30, 1917 - 1934) are located at the head of the Long Wharf directly to the right of Building 30. In 1934 Buildings 29, 30, 31 and 38 were combined into a single building, redesignated the "Firehouse", and renumbered Building 204. Building 204 stands today and continues to be used as a Fire Station.

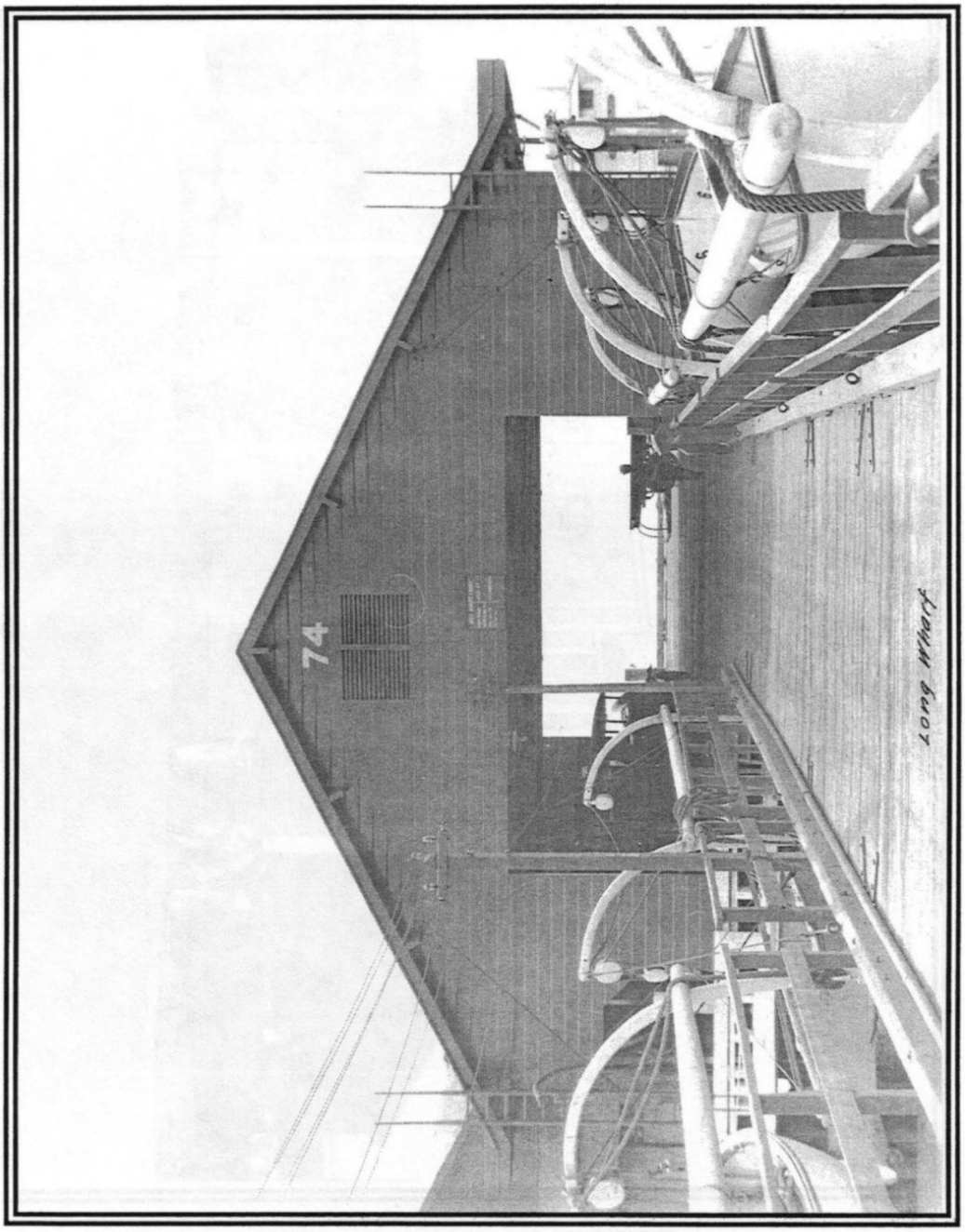


FIGURE 21. ***Long Wharf and Wharf House. April 13, 1918.***
Note: Wharf House (Building 74, 1918 - 1961) was built on the end of the Long Wharf (later known as Pier 2). The Long Wharf was demolished in 1961. Notice the whale boats in the davits on either side of the wharf. These boats were probably used for recruit training, as well as rescue.

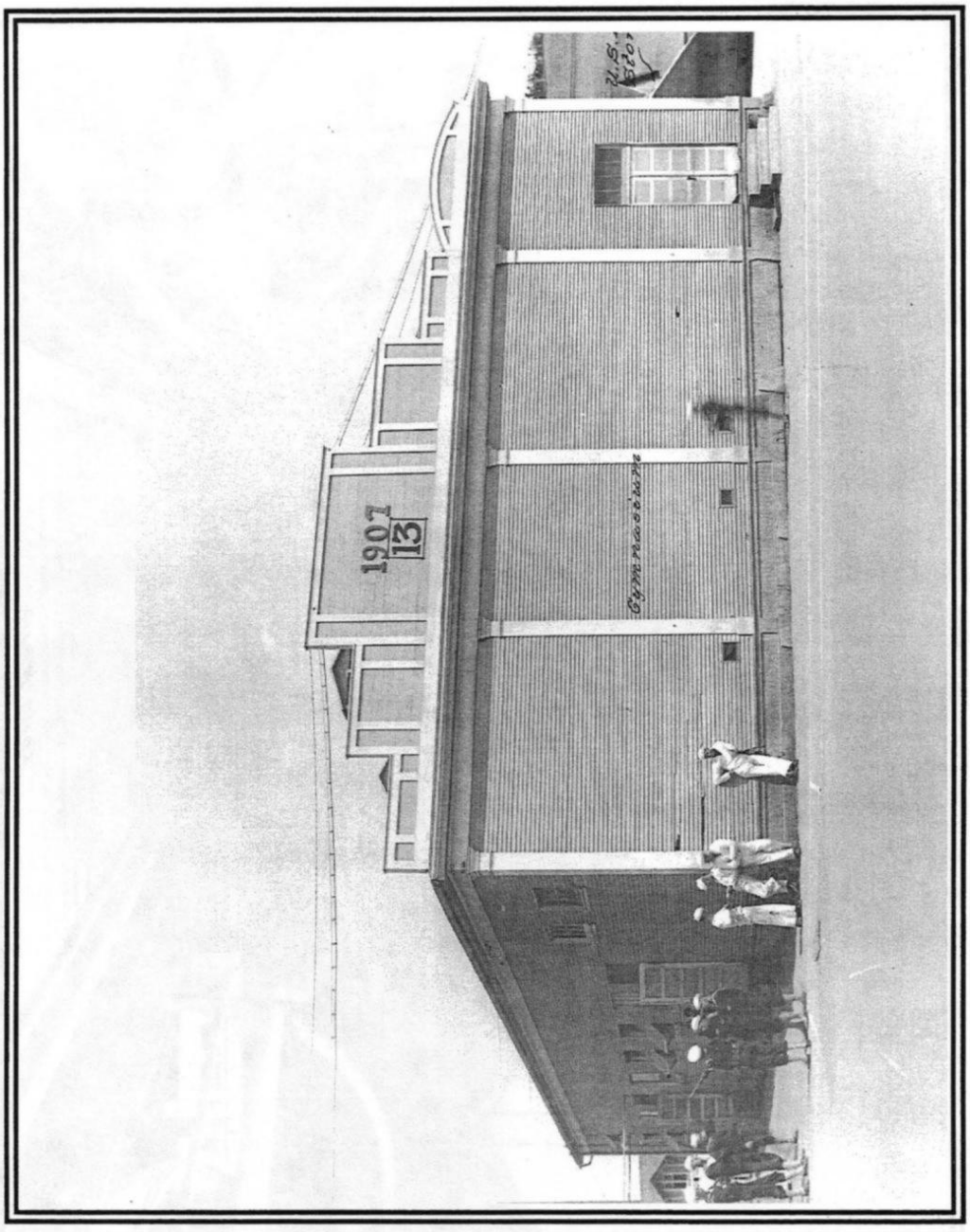


FIGURE 22. ***Gymnasium. August 28, 1917.***

Note:, Gymnasium (Building 13, built in 1907) still stands today. A second floor was added in the spring of 1918 and received extensive renovation in 1940. In 1940 it was renumbered Building 213 and continued to be used a recreational purposes until 1976 when it was converted to Firehouse No.3. By 1994 the building fell into disuse and remains empty today.

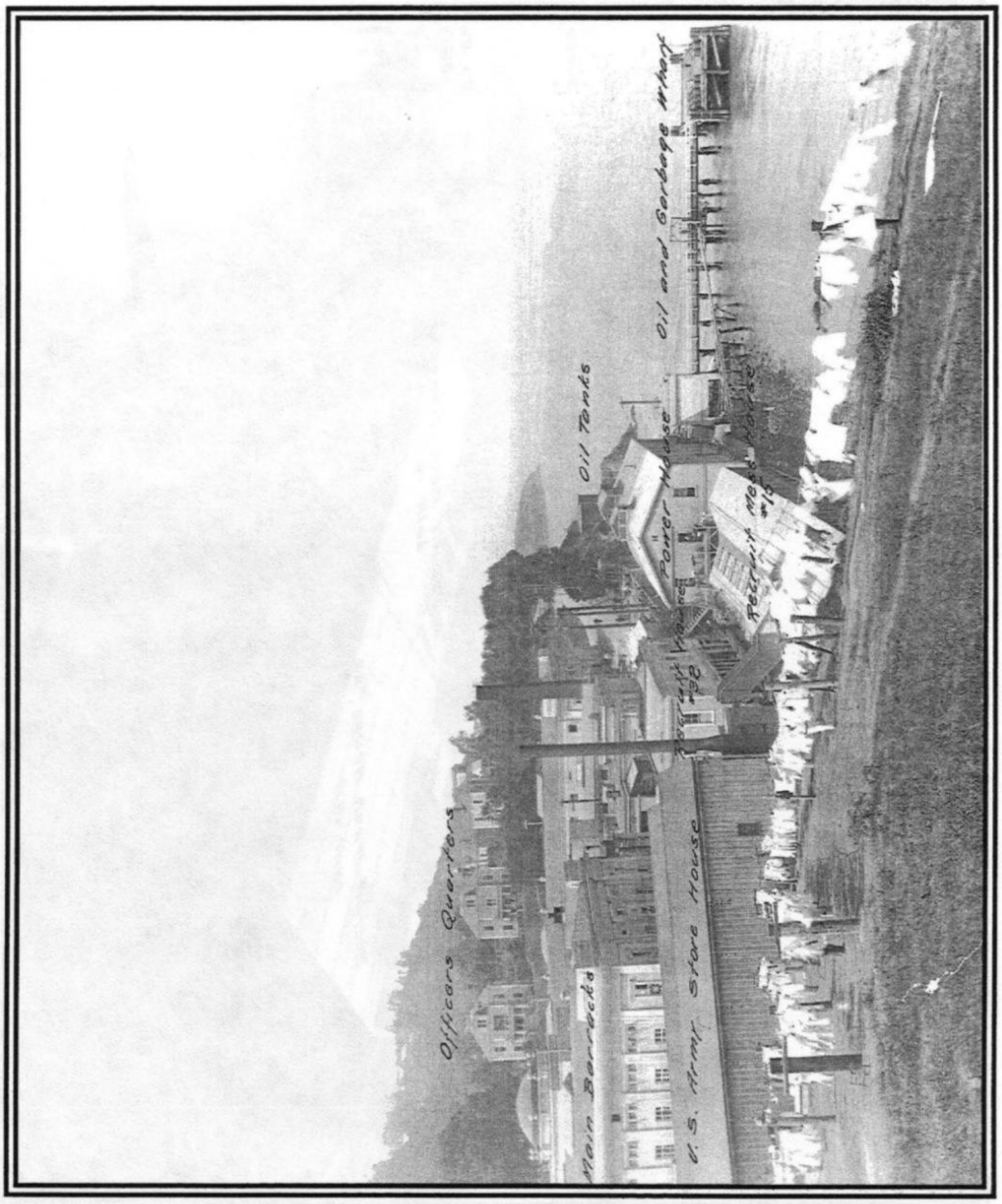


FIGURE 23. ***Main Barracks and Waterfront Area. August 28, 1917.***

Note: This photograph shows the development the western waterfront as a tightly packed community of buildings in and round the Main Barracks (Building 11, 1900 - 1960). The Main Barracks can be identified by it's "U-shaped" structure and domed roof. The east wing, center section, and domed roof can easily be seen in this photograph. The Power House (Building 14, 1907 - 1937) provided steam to the Main Barracks. The Army Store House was taken over by the Navy in 1953 and subsequently numbered Building 266 (1891 - 1961).

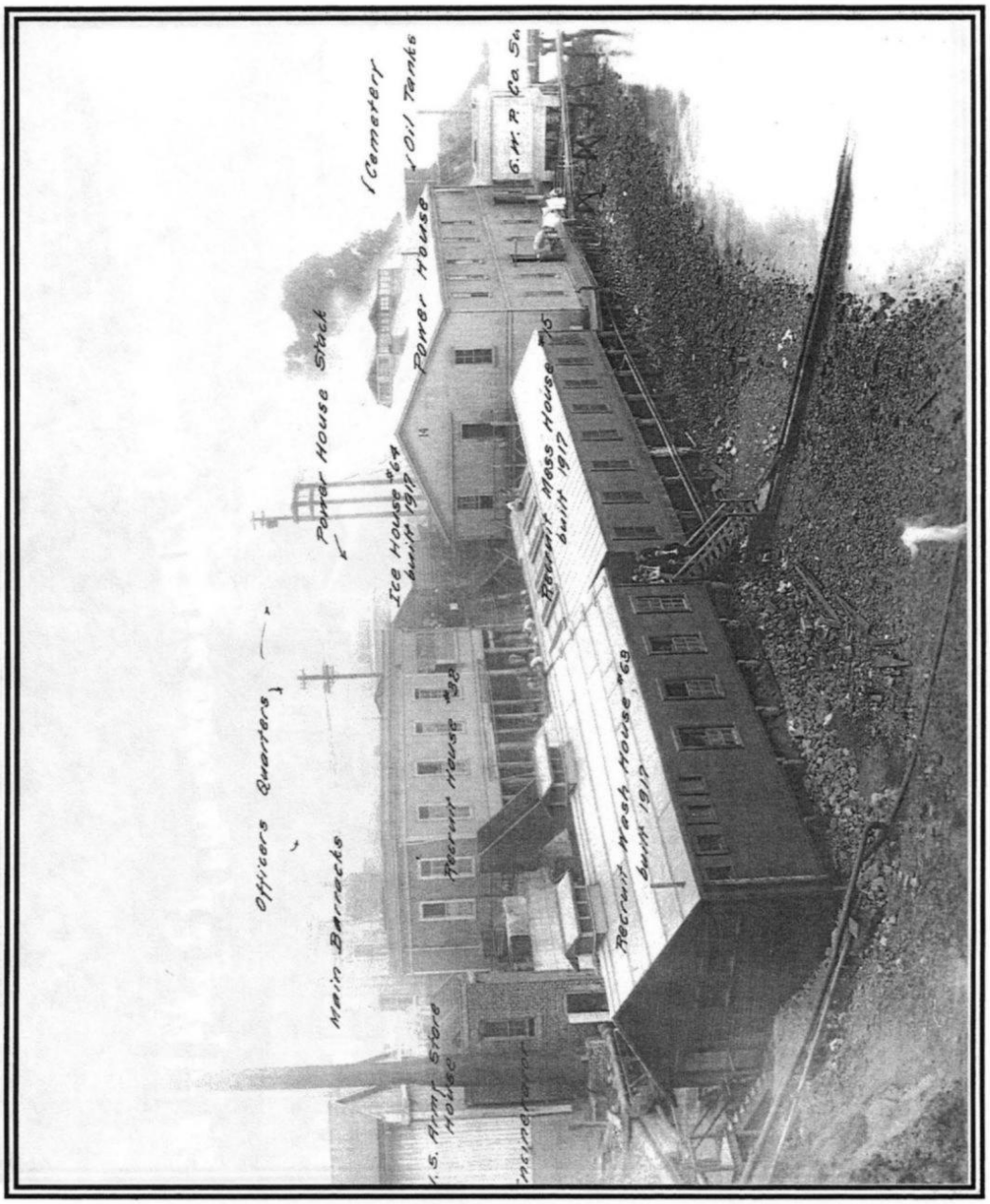


FIGURE 24. ***Main Barracks and Waterfront Buildings. August 28, 1917.***
Note: This photograph shows another view of the western waterfront development. A group of buildings located behind fog shrouded Main Barracks (Building 11) included the Recruit House (Buildings 32, 1917 - 1943), the Ice House (Building 64, 1917 - 1938), the Recruit Wash House (Building 63, 1917 - 1935), and Recruit Mess House (Building 15, 1917 - 1935), of which the latter two were built on the water's edge.

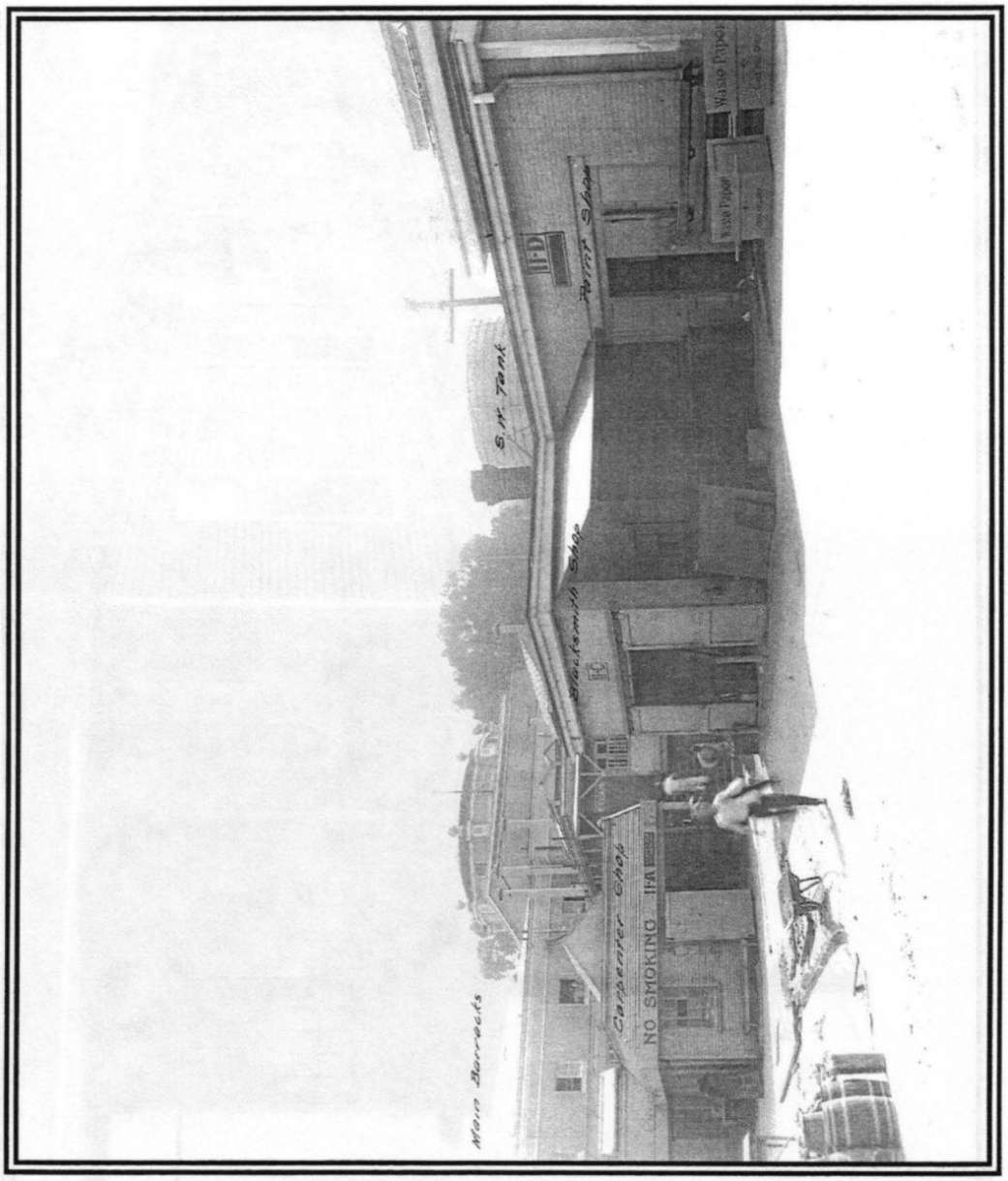


FIGURE 25. ***Main Barracks and Auxiliary Buildings. August 28, 1917.***

Note: When the Main Barracks (Building 11) was constructed in 1900, four auxiliary buildings (11A, 11B, 11C, and 11D) were also built. Building 11A was used as a Carpenter Shop and a Storehouse. Building 11B, not shown in this photograph but located to the right of Building 11A and behind Buildings 11C and 11D,was the Cobbler Shop. Building 11C served as the Blacksmith Shop (for an undetemined period) and the Prison/Brig. Building 11D was the Paint Shop and the Blacksmith Shop. By 1929, Buildings 11C and 11D were combined in order to expand the Prison/Brig and became known as Building 11C. Buildings 11A, 11B, and 11C were demolished in 1959.

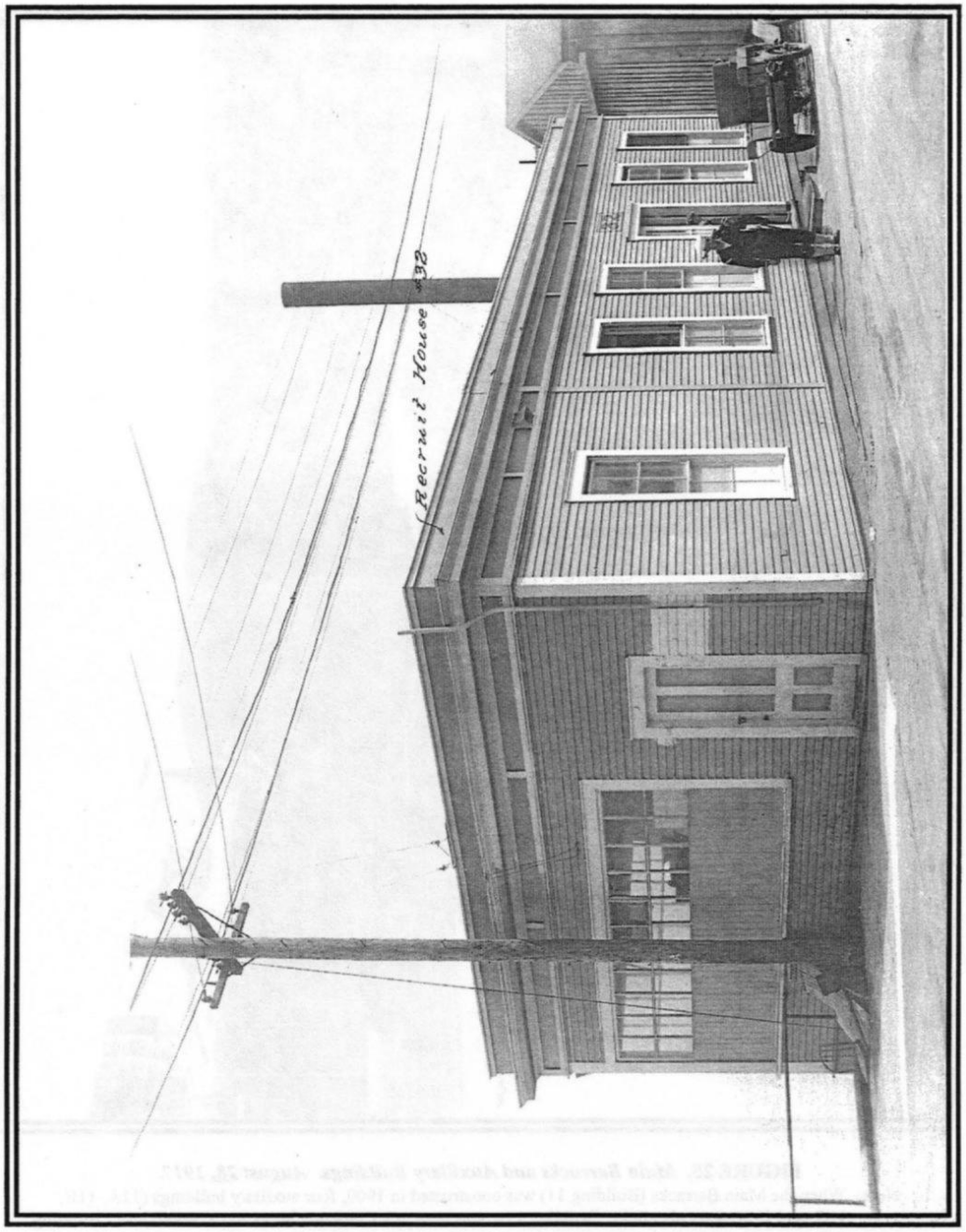


FIGURE 26. ***Recruit House. August 28, 1917.***

Note: Recruit House (Building 32, 1917 - ~1943), located west of the Main Barracks (Building 11) and directly east of the Recruit Mess House (Building 15), provided services to new recruits until 1929. Beginning in 1929, the building was utilized as the Commissary Store and Wash House until its demolition in 1943.

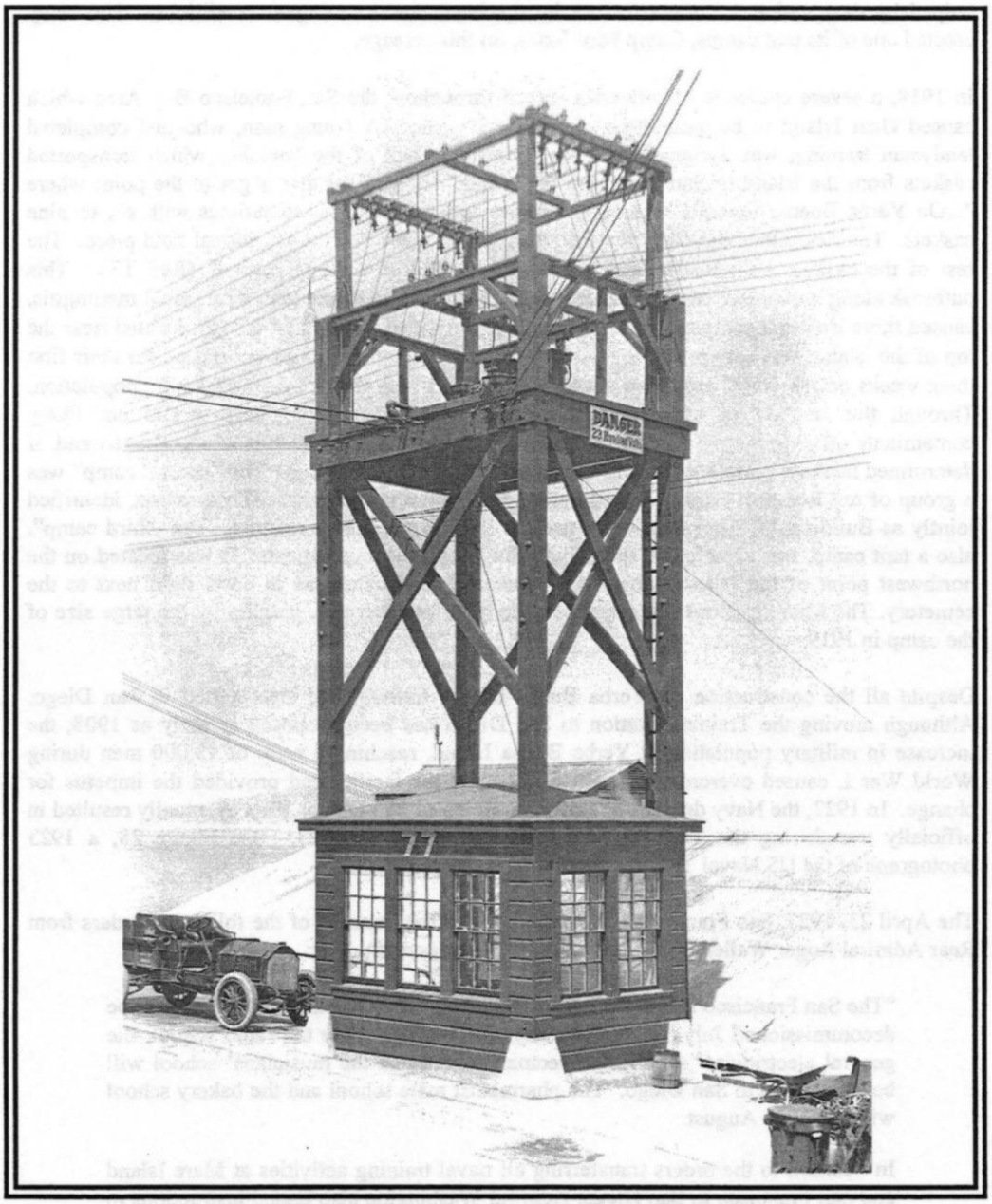


FIGURE 27. ***Transformer Station. Circa 1918.***

Note: The Transformer Station (Building 77, 1918 - 1945) was designed as a two tier, multi-purpose facility. The ground floor level was a building enclosed on three sides and sheltered by a hipped roof providing an open-bay or garage effect. This enclosure was used as an automobile pit until 1945. Extending from the hipped roof of the enclosure was a tower which contained a 2,300 volt transformer station. On some Base maps, this structure was identified as a Sterilizer House.

helped by designating 1.5 acres for use by the Navy under emergent conditions. The Navy erected one of its tent camps, Camp Paul Jones, on this acreage.

In 1918, a severe epidemic of influenza spread throughout the San Francisco Bay Area which caused Goat Island to be quarantined for several weeks. A young man, who just completed landsman training, was assigned as a boat orderly to one of the launches which transported caskets from the island to San Francisco for burial. He recalled that it got to the point where "...On Yerba Buena, funerals seemed an almost daily occurrence, sometimes with six to nine caskets. The first one to die *(that day)* had their casket placed on the traditional field piece. The rest of the caskets were loaded into a truck which followed along behind" (Ref. TT). This outbreak along with a fear of Meningaccous, the bacterium that causes cerebrospinal meningitis, caused three isolation camps to be established on the island. The "first camp", located near the top of the island, was set up as a regular tent camp where all recruits were placed for their first three weeks on the island and were not allowed to mix with the rest of the Island's population. Through this method of quarantine, the sickly and deceased personnel would not likely contaminate other trainees. After three weeks of quarantine, each recruit was evaluated and, if determined healthy, reassigned to another camp to begin their training. The "second camp" was a group of ten isolation cabins located behind the detention barracks. These cabins, identified jointly as Building 17, were apparently used as "sick bays" for ill recruits. The "third camp", also a tent camp, was established specifically for Meningaccous patients. It was located on the northwest point of the Island (where the Treasure Island causeway is now) right next to the cemetery. The Meningaccous disease appears to have been serious, judging by the large size of the camp in 1919.

Despite all the construction on Yerba Buena Island, training had also started in San Diego. Although moving the Training Station to San Diego had been proposed as early as 1908, the increase in military population at Yerba Buena Island, reaching a peak of 13,000 men during World War I, caused overcrowding which impacted the facility and provided the impetus for change. In 1922, the Navy decided to shift all training to San Diego. This eventually resulted in officially transferring the Training Station to San Diego in 1923. See Figure 28, a 1923 photograph of the US Naval Training Station at Treasure Island.

The April 23, 1923, San Francisco Chronicle reported the issuance of the following orders from Rear Admiral Roger Walles, commandant of the 11th Naval District:

> "The San Francisco Naval Training Station, the Navy Department stated, will be decommissioned July 31. Fifteen days prior to that time the radio school, the general electricians' school, the yeoman school and the musicians' school will be transferred to San Diego. The pharmacist mate school and the bakery school will follow in August.
>
> In addition to the orders transferring all naval training activities at Mare Island and San Francisco to San Diego, Admiral Washington also issued instructions to all recruiting stations west of Chicago to send all naval recruits here *[San Diego]* beginning July 15."

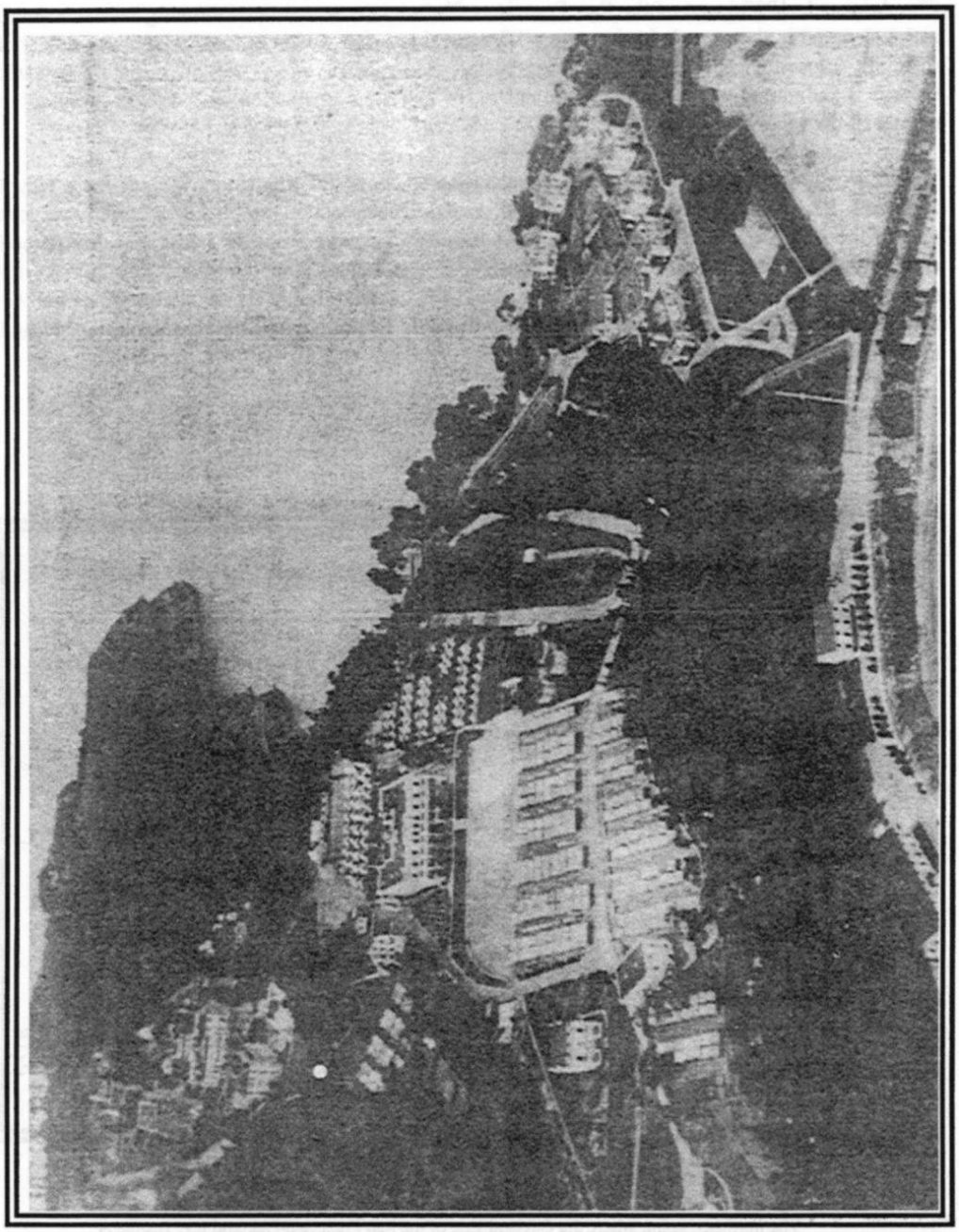


FIGURE 28. ***Aerial View of the US Naval Training Station, San Francisco. 1923.***
Note: Photograph taken from above the east cove's southeast side looking northwest. Rows of the Detention Camp's recruit tents appear left of center, Officer's Quarters to the left, and the Parade Ground in the lower right corner.

The August 1, 1923 issue of the San Francisco Chronicle reported the following within a small article located in the paper's back pages: "The naval training station at Goat Island was declared officially closed yesterday with the appropriate ceremonies under the direction of Captain George Landenburger, formerly commandant of the training station and now commanding officer of the receiving ship."

World War I also brought about a recommendation to convert Yerba Buena Island into a Naval Shipyard. The proposal was seriously considered and even reached the planning stage. A layout plan of the proposed shipyard (see Figure 29) was drawn up and proposed buildings were named and numbered. Docks, piers, and dry-docks would essentially surround Yerba Buena Island with extensions out onto the shoals. Eventually, the Navy decided that it was well enough served by those shipyards already in place, especially with Mare Island Naval Shipyard to the north, and therefore shelved the plan. (Ref. OO).

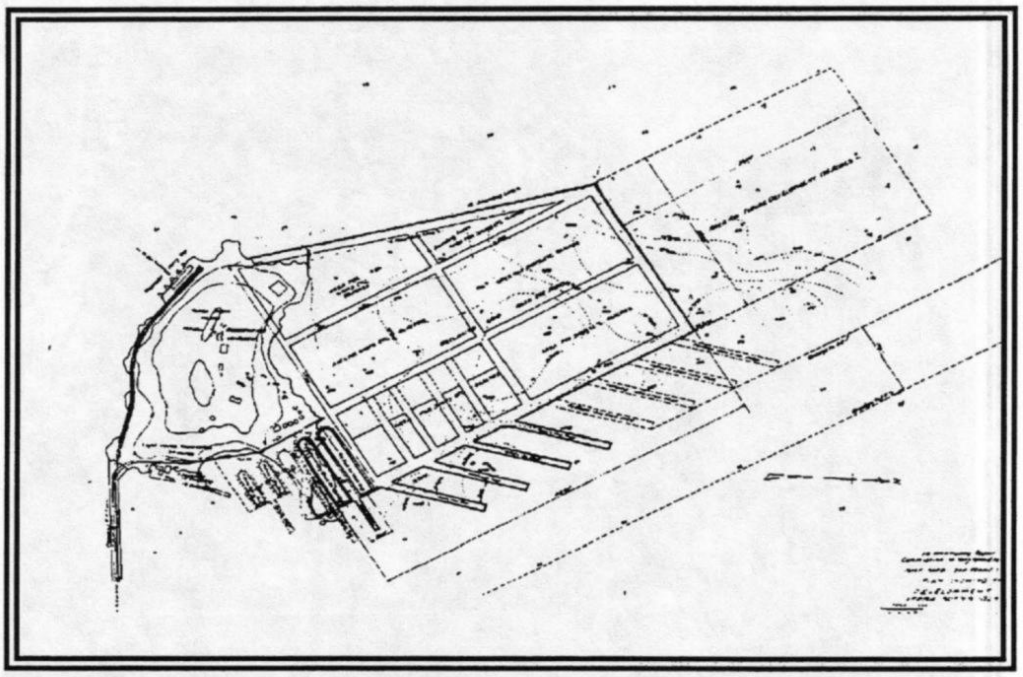


FIGURE 29. ***Plan of Proposed Yerba Buena Island Shipyard. 1917.***
Note: The major portion of the proposed shipyard spans the area where Treasure Island is today. The northeast point, where the Oakland side of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge is located, was the proposed drydock site.

1.3.2 Receiving Ship, San Francisco, 1899–1946

The "receiving ship" function had always been a part of the Naval Station on Goat Island, but it came to the forefront as the only significant reason for the Navy to remain on the island. The function of a receiving ship was explained in the same article that reported the closure of the Training Station:

> "The commander in chief of the battle fleet will notify Captain George Landenburger (*Receiving Ship Commanding Officer*) of his requirements, and these will be filled from the receiving ship with available men. In a similar manner the Bureau of Navigation will notify the receiving ship of men needed at various stations. Assignments of officer personnel, communications relating to enlisted personnel and such matters will be handled by Commander Gunther (*who worked for Captain Landenburger*)."

Except for the building of the San Francisco-Oakland (SFO) Bay Bridge, this time in the history of Yerba Buena Island was very quiet. To illustrate how little the base facilities were used after the Training Station moved to San Diego, facilities such as the swimming pool, basketball and tennis courts, and barracks were turned over to the San Francisco Playground Commission for use as a weekend camp for disadvantaged children who otherwise would not be able to go to summer camp (Ref. W, July 12, 1926).

Many buildings that were not used after the transfer of the Training Station to San Diego were found to have termite and teredoe (shipworm) damage. These buildings were demolished in the mid 1930's because (1) they were uneconomical to repair, and (2) preparations for the building of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge were underway. See Figure 30.

The building of the SFO Bay Bridge did not really change much about Yerba Buena Island directly. It was still the little island in the middle of the bay that everyone ignored. Only now they ignored it as they went through its tunnel instead of while passing it on the ferry. Eventually, however, the presence of the bridge led to the building of Treasure Island and that did have an enormous effect on Yerba Buena Island's mission.

The Yerba Buena Naval Station remained as a Receiving Ship until, once again, space limitations of the island were evident upon the advent of World War II. The approximate 150 acres of useable land was not enough acreage to satisfy expansion requirements. Treasure Island, on the other hand, with its 400 acres of ready-for-use flat land appealed to the expansion needs of the Navy. So, during World War II, the Receiving Ship functions gradually transferred to Treasure Island. The barracks on Yerba Buena Island continued to serve as the primary barracks until it was filled beyond capacity, causing even the theater and library to be used as additional space for berthing. Such overcrowding required men to be transferred to Treasure Island. To reduce the impact on Yerba Buena Island, the Navy instituted a liberal leave policy for men returning from overseas duty. Also, the Receiving Ship function was limited to that of receiving only those men returning from overseas for processing, leave, or other assignments. This allowed the Receiving Ship to handle far more than they would have been able to otherwise.

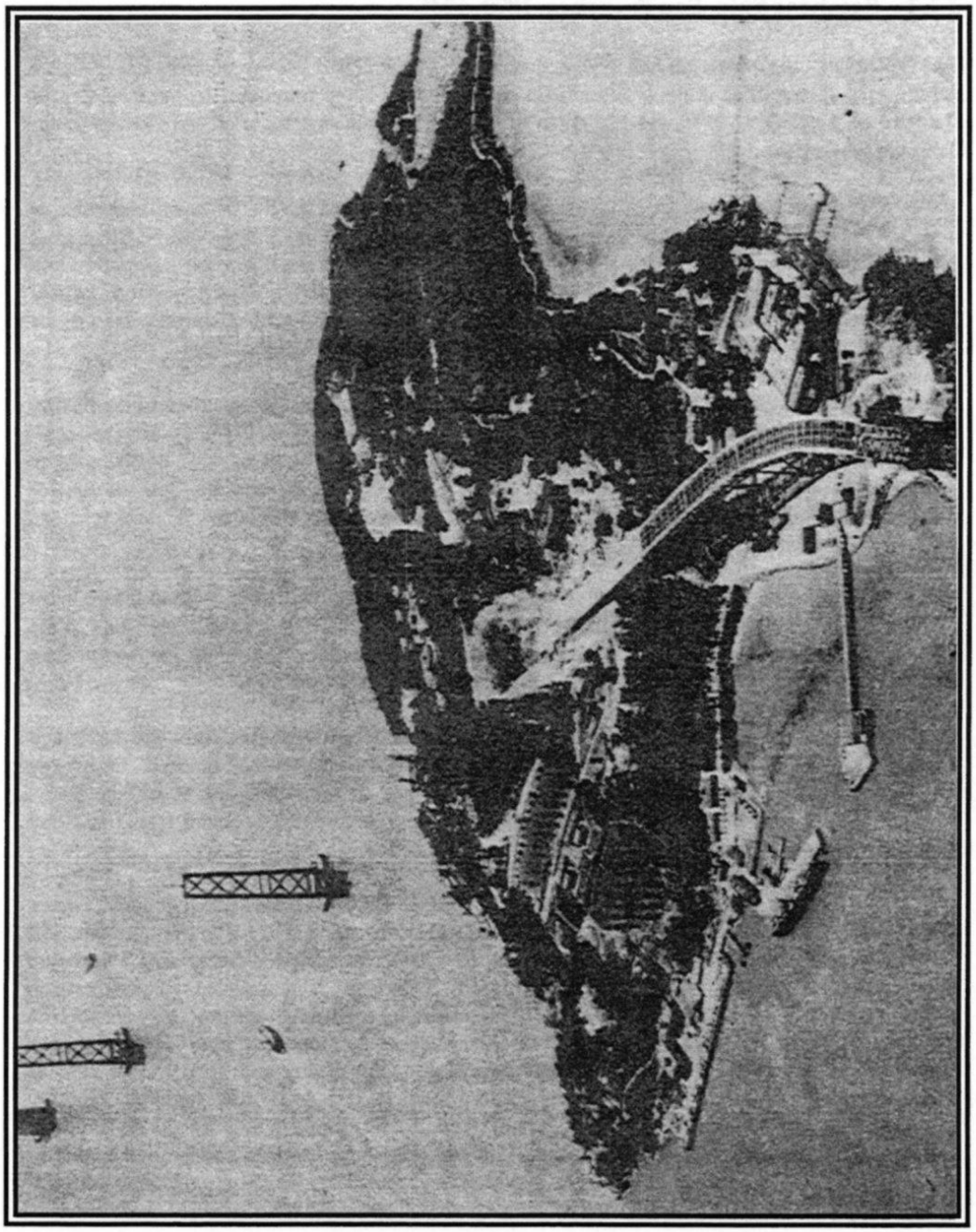


FIGURE 30. ***The Great Change. Circa 1935***
Note: Aerial view of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge under construction. Photograph takekn from Oakland looking towards San Francisco. East cove is located to the left of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge roadway.

In 1943, new office space on Treasure Island was provided to the Commanding Officer, Executive Officer, Personnel and Disbursing Departments of the Receiving Ship. During the same year, six and seven-tenths acres were added to Yerba Buena Island via landfill. Most of this new area was devoted to recreational facilities, athletic field, theaters, gymnasium and bowling alleys. In 1944, with a continued increase in barracks space on Treasure Island, Receiving Ship turned over its medical, dental, supply and public works offices to Naval Training and Distribution Center, Treasure Island (TADCEN).

During the course of the war, Receiving Ship handled an average of one thousand five hundred men per day. It had a high of twelve thousand men in one day. When the Magic Carpet of aircraft carriers, huge transports and liners brought returning veterans "stateside" at the end of the war, the Receiving Ship workload more than doubled to about three thousand five hundred per day with four thousand arriving every day. The processing of the first deluge of veterans as they swarmed down on Receiving Ship was hectic and quickly increased to one hundred thousand in the first month. The experience of these first weeks soon developed into a streamlined system which received a man, processed him, and sent him speedily on his way in an average time of seventy two hours. Finally, in 1946, the Navy acknowledged the existing situation and officially redesignated Receiving Ship, San Francisco at Yerba Buena Island to the Receiving Station, Treasure Island. Although Yerba Buena Island continued to be used for various functions, such as the Radio School, never again would it be the headquarters for a Navy command.

1.3.3 Residence and US Coast Guard, 1946–Present (1995)

After the Receiving Ship command was removed in 1946, Yerba Buena Island barracks was used for the overflow of Navy personnel from Treasure Island. The Officers' Quarters at Yerba Buena still served as housing for the upper level officers of Treasure Island. The Commandant's House (Building 1) continued to be used for the base Commandant until 1945 when he moved into Building 62. Although a major fire devastated Building 1 in 1934 requiring large scale rebuilding and the permanent closure of its third floor, the building continues to be used today as Flag Officer's Quarters. From July 1963 to March 1966, Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz lived in the house; thereafter, Building 1 was informally known as the Nimitz Quarters. See Figure 31.

After World War II, the US Coast Guard became the primary user of the eastern side of Yerba Buena Island. When the Coast Guard took over the Lighthouse Reservation in 1939, they demolished the old buoy storehouses. Probably influenced by the Exposition on Treasure Island, the Coast Guard constructed new concrete storehouses in an Art Deco style. The buoy wharf was expanded and the dock was lengthened. In 1966, approximately, several new apartment style quarters were built on the north and west sides of the island and were occupied by officers. Along the same timeline, naval enlisted personnel were moved from Yerba Buena Island into the newly constructed enlisted personnel housing on Treasure Island. During 1973, a large portion of the old Training Station property was transferred from the US Navy to the US Coast Guard. Recently modernized and fully operational, the Coast Guard Station now monitors the San Francisco Bay and its adjoining waters. It will continue to be the only remaining naval presence on Yerba Buena and Treasure Islands after the closure of the Naval Station in 1997.

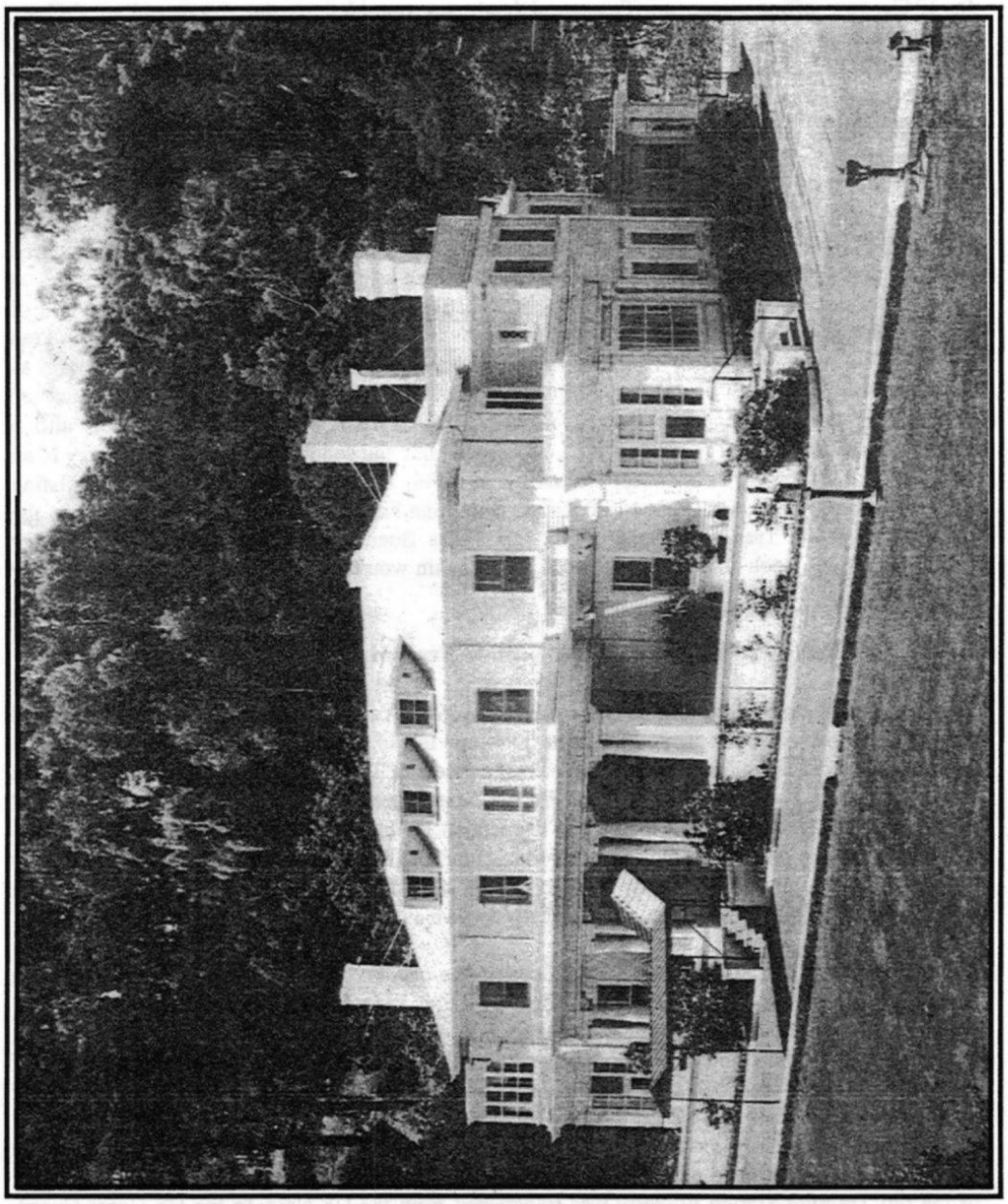


FIGURE 31. ***The Nimitz Quarters. Circa 1970.***

Note: The Nimitz Quarters (Building 1) was originally known as Yerba Buena Island's venerable "Navy Quarters 1". The home survived the 1906 earthquake and a structure fire in 1934. The quarters was locally known as the "Nimitz Quarters" in honor of Five-star Fleet Admiral Nimitz who occupied the home from July 1963 through March 1966. The impressive house has seven bedrooms, eight baths, high ceilings, an elevator, as well as exterior roman columns. The house was built in 1900 at a cost of $14,824. In 1978, it was valued at $280,000. On September 10, 1991, the Nimitz Quarters was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

1.4 The Graveyards of Yerba Buena Island

Yerba Buena had three burial areas. The first area was the formal cemetery located on the north side of the island, west of Macalla Road and just inland of the road leading to Treasure Island. The second area was at the top of the island where the signal tower is located. The third area, which contained multiple sites, was located inland (west), from the beach of the east cove, and the east point. See Figure 32. There were also four unmarked graves whose locations have been lost over the years.

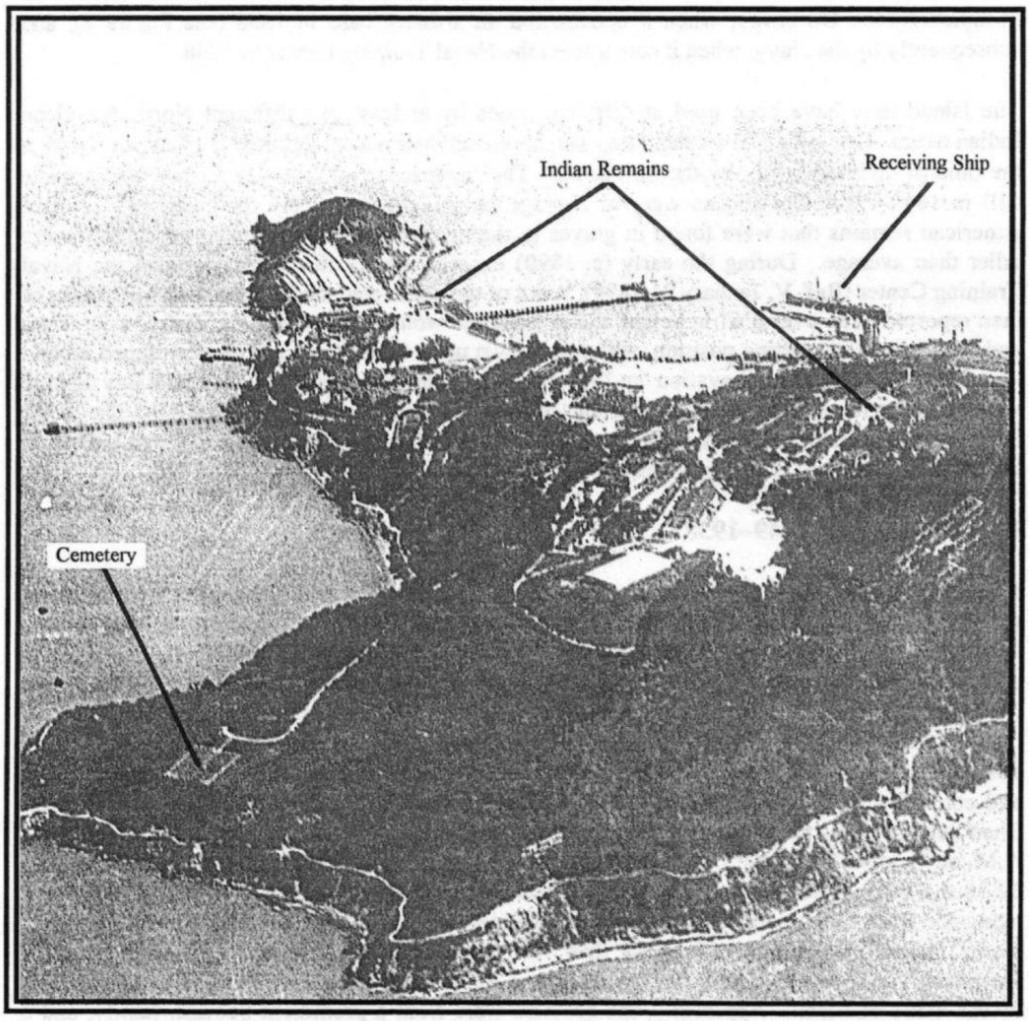


FIGURE 32. ***Aerial View of Yerba Buena Island Showing Location of Graveyards. Circa 1917.***
Note: Photograph taken from above Yerba Buena Island's western shore looking toward the island's east cove and point located at top center of photo.

1.4.1 Indian Graveyards, Pre–1835

Native American remains have been found in two areas on Yerba Buena Island. One is on top of the island where the signal tower stands. The remains of several Native Americans were unearthed in the early 1900s during the construction of the foundation for the signal tower. The second area containing two sites where burials have been found, was convenient to the major habitants. The area of the east cove offered a good beach and access to gentle sloping land between the hill on the east point, and the steep terrain of the hills to the west. Barnacle Bill was the first to mention, in 1849, the Native American fishing village, the temescal (ritual and/or therapeutic sweathouse), and the cremation and burial pits (Ref. X) This area was later to be occupied by the US Army, when it constructed an artillery base in 1868 (see Figure 7), and subsequently by the Navy, when it constructed the Naval Training Center in 1898.

The Island may have been used at different times by at least two different North American Indian tribes. One tribe, the Costanoans, who cremated their dead, inhabited the east cove area at the time of their discovery by the Europeans. Their cremation pits were described by Barnacle Bill in 1849. The Costanoans were of average height, approximately 5'6" tall. The Native American remains that were found in graves to the northeast of the east cove beach area were taller than average. During the early (c. 1890) excavations for the construction of the Naval Training Center (Ref. V, January 21,1899), some of the uncovered skeletal remains were those of men reported to be over 6'6" in height and at least one woman who was more that 6' tall. They had been buried in a sitting position, with legs drawn up to their chests and arms wrapped around their legs. During the excavation in 1933 of one of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge support tower foundation, Native American remains were uncovered (Ref. E, p. 12). Dr. E. W. Gifford (Department of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley) was called to supervise the removal and to take custody of the remains.

1.4.2 Cemetery, 1849–1938

The Yerba Buena Island cemetery came into being in 1849. Most of the graves were those of service men who died on the island. Though somewhat different and interesting, the Island's first and second graves were double graves. Two brothers, John and Peter Black, had planned and attempted a mutiny on board the USS *Ewing*. Their intent had been to desert to the gold fields of California. They had succeeded by rendering their officer in charge unconscious, dumping him into the Bay, and escaping with three other men. All five men were caught on the Sacramento River near what is today Pittsburg and Antioch. The brothers were court-martialed and convicted on charges of mutiny, desertion, attempt to kill, and running away with a boat. Their sentence was to "die by hanging from the yardarms of the *Ewing* and the *Savannah* at 11 A.M. on October 23, 1849". The sentence was carried out and the log of the *Ewing* relates: "At 12:30 the body of John Black was lowered and prepared for internment. At 1:30 a boat came alongside from the *Savannah* with the body of Peter Black, and both were sent to the Island of Yerba Buena for internment." Less than two years later, an English barrister inquired of Reverend Ven Mehr, a chaplain at the executions, about two brothers who had called themselves by the name of Black. Apparently, the brothers were from a prominent Scottish family, and a relative, unaware of their execution, had left them a legacy of approximately 20,000 pounds sterling. Of the other three men involved in the mutiny, one was given a life sentence, and the other two men received "three years at hard labor". (Ref. X)

The second double grave was that of Captain Edward F. Lindsey and his son Edward L. Lindsey. Captain Lindsey, who transported convicts to Tazmania, lived there for ten years before coming to San Francisco in 1848 with a load of bricks and lumber for the gold mines. Though a resident of the City, he had fallen in love with Yerba Buena Island and often went there with his family for day outings. He had expressed the wish to be buried on his beloved Goat Island and when he died of a heart attack at the age of 38, his wife, Virginia, fulfilled his wishes. His son, who died 2 years later at the age of 17, was buried with him. Virginia placed a headstone for them that read in part "from the bereaved widow and mother." In 1979, Captain Lindsey's ship, the brig *Palmyra*, was found under what is now the Levi Strauss Plaza in San Francisco. Just about the time Captain Lindsey died, an adrift ship, abandoned by its crew in their rush to the gold fields, rammed the *Palmyra* and put a large hole in its hull. Rather than try to repair the brig, Virginia had the ship grounded and there it remained, covered over with landfill, until its unearthing 125 years later. (Ref. SS.)

Other graves also include that of a Russian soldier, whose original headboard was burned, leaving only a part of his headboard which read "Lai - loff - Sitka." An Italian noble committed suicide by digging his own grave near the top of the island and arranging the dirt and some boards in such a way that when he shot himself and fell into the hole, the dirt would be dropped over him. His plan worked, but the soldiers who found the grave the next day exhumed him and the coroner took his remains back to the mainland where he was buried in a pauper's grave. A few days later, someone else tried to commit suicide the same way, but drank too much and passed out before he could shoot himself. D. R. A. Dowling, one of Thomas Dowling's sons, is buried atop the island. He happened to be playing on a stone scow when it broke loose of its moorings and was dashed against the rocks. Sadly, the boy was swept overboard and drowned. (Ref. E)

The older graves were marked with various markers. The markers had worn to the point of mutilation and were eventually replaced by uniform granite markers. When the new markers arrived, it was found that the old ones had already been removed; however, no one had recorded their locations. The plot naming the different graves had also been misplaced. The job of replacing the headstones was assigned to a Marines sergeant, who attempted to install them in alphabetical order! Fortunately, the Navy files in Washington turned out to have the correct plot identifications and the headstones were replaced properly. (Ref. E.)

The actual site location of four unmarked graves remains unknown. Of the four graves, the first grave is that of Dowling's son who drowned. The second grave was that of the mate of the bark *Melanchton* who was killed in a fall from the rigging on board the ship. The third grave is that of a young woman who came to Yerba Buena Island with her husband, an officer in the Army Engineer Corps. After finding out that he was cheating on her, she supposedly died of grief. Her grave overlooked San Francisco, but it had no marker and in one of the fires that swept the island in the late 1800's, the fence around her grave burned, leaving no indication of the actual location. The fourth grave is that of a horse, Mathilda, who faithfully pulled the Victoria (coach) of the Commandant from his home to Assembly in front of the Administration building every day in the early 1900's. The horse was quite the character and after her demise she was buried with mementos from all the men serving on the base at the time. These included a Good Conduct Medal that the owner commented she (being Mathilda) deserved more than him. Since Mathilda's grave was marked with a concrete slab, "undefiled by epitaph", it is no longer known where exactly the "horse of Good Conduct" is buried. (Ref. E)

There are no traces of any of the graveyards in existence today. Sadly, the Indian graveyards were destroyed by the military and by bridge construction. The formal graveyard, located alongside the access road to Treasure Island, was transferred to the San Francisco Presidio Cemetery in June of 1938 to keep it from being a depressing sight to visitors attending the Golden Gate International Exposition.

1.5 Buildings of Yerba Buena Island

The buildings of Yerba Buena Island can easily be divided into two categories, those built "pre-1891", prior to the establishment of the Torpedo Station, and those built "post- 1891". Maps used were generated in the years 1919, 1929, 1935, 1940, 1943, 1945, 1948, 1950, 1953, 1961, 1970, 1980, 1992 and 1994. All map quad references are to the current maps. The review of maps for the determination of when a building appeared or disappeared provided the basis for the dating and categorizing buildings. For a few buildings, mostly pre-1919, determination was based on photographs. Thus, a building that is described as "Year Demolished: "NLT 1948" would have been on the 1945 map but was gone on the 1948 map. Table acronyms are defined as: "NLT" = No Later Than; "Year Demolished: NA" indicates the building was still standing as of December 1, 1994; and "~" = Approximately. Building "uses" indicated in **"Bold"** text indicate possible environmental concerns.

1.5.1 Buildings Built Pre–1891

In 1871, a small Army base was established in the cove on the northeast side of Yerba Buena Island. A detachment of the 4th Artillery Division occupied the base from 1871 to 1879. Base buildings were last reported to be standing in 1881. Prior to 1891, a fire destroyed this grouping of buildings. A newspaper account of the island, written in the late 1880's, lists only the lighthouse depot buildings as standing. Although not a part of this report, yet noteworthy, both the lighthouse and lighthouse keeper's residence, built in 1875, remain standing and are in use by the US Coast Guard (USCG). The house is currently occupied by a Vice Admiral, US Coast Guard. A list of those buildings constructed pre–1891, that are not under USCG cognizance, is provided in Table 1.

1.5.2 Buildings Built Post–1891

A list of the buildings that have existed on Yerba Buena Island since the US Army established the Torpedo Station there is provided in Table 2. The list does not include buildings presently owned or operated by the USCG.

Table 1
Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Pre–1891*

Structure	Map Quad
Bakery	E21
Barracks (North wing)	F21
Barracks (South wing)	F21
Boat House	F23
Engineer's Storehouse	F22 (on pier)
Guard House	G21
Hospital (the old Dowling house) **	G22
Laundresses Quarters	G20
Mess Hall	G20
Officer's Quarters	H21
Officer's Quarters	H21
Officer's Quarters	H21
Sutler's Store	E21

* The buildings listed in this table were destroyed by fire between the years 1881 and 1891.

** This was the only remaining building from the civilian settlers on Yerba Buena Island between 1850 and 1867.

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
1	Map Quad: H21 Year Built: 1900 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1900 - 1945 — Naval Station Commandant's Quarters 1945 - Present — Flag Officer's Quarters Notes: 1. Building is titled "Nimitz Quarters". 2. Heavily damaged by fire in 1934. The first two floors were rebuilt in 1935. The third floor was not repaired and was sealed off to prevent reuse.
2	Map Quad: H21 Year Built: 1900 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1900 - Present — Senior Officer's Quarters
3	Map Quad: H21 Year Built: 1901 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1901 - Present — Officer's Quarters
4	Map Quad: H21 Year Built: 1901 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1901 - Present — Officer's Quarters
5	Map Quad: H20 Year Built: 1901 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1901 - Present — Officer's Quarters
6	Map Quad: H20 Year Built: 1903 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1903 - Present — Officer's Quarters
7	Map Quad: H20 Year Built: 1903 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1903 - Present — Officer's Quarters
8	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1905 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1905 - Present — Officer's Quarters
9	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NTL 1941 Uses: 1918 - ~1941 — Master of Tugs' Quarters
9	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1941 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1941 - Present — Officer's Quarters
10	Map Quad: H21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1948 Uses: 1918 - 1948 — Officer's Quarters

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
10	Map Quad: H21 Year Built: 1948 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1948 - Present — Officer's Quarters - USCG is the present tenant Notes: Quarters 10 was rebuilt or at least extensively modified in 1948. It appears to have been moved a few feet closer to the road and is larger and has a rounded end that did not exist prior to 1945. Therefore, as an explanation, this separate building entry is made to document building differences.
11	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1900 Year Demolished: 1960 Uses: 1900 - 1945 — Main barracks and galley Classrooms (including **Ordnance**) 1945 - 1960 — Administration
11	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1917 - 1936 — Galley extension Notes: Building is titled "Lean-to".
11A	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1900 Year Demolished: 1959 Uses: 1900 - 1959 — Carpenter shop and storehouse
11B	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1900 Year Demolished: 1959 Uses: 1900 - 1929 — Cobbler shop 1929 - 1945 — Contagious disease bay 1945 - 1959 — Crew showers and toilet
11C (See 11D)	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1900 Year Demolished: 1959 Uses: 1900 - 1959 — Prison Notes: 1. For an undetermined duration around 1917, Building 11C was used as a blacksmiths shop. (See Figure 25.) 2. In approximately 1929, Building 11C absorbed Building 11D during an expansion of the Prison/Brig.
11D (See 11C)	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1900 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1900 - 1929 — **Blacksmith shop** and **paint shop** Notes: In approximately 1929, Building 11D was absorbed by Building 11C during an expansion of the Prison/Brig.

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
12	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1900 Year Demolished: 1959 Uses: 1900 - 1959 — **Swimming tank**
12A	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1918 - 1929 — Bunkhouse ground detail 1929 - 1945 — Officer's dressing room 1945 - ~1948 — Attendant's quarters
13 (See #213)	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: 1907 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1907 - 1940 — Recreation building. Included a gym, library, chapel, theater, Marine barracks and more. Notes: Built originally as Building 13, it was renumbered as Building 213 after major remodeling in 1940.
14 (See #214)	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: 1907 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1907 - 1937 — **Power (boiler) house** for Main Barracks Notes: Built originally as Building 14, it was renumbered as Building 214 after major remodeling in 1943.
14A	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: 1906 Year Demolished: 1938 Uses: 1906 - 1938 — **Machine shop**
14B	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: 1920 Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: 1920 - ~1945 — **Powerhouse storeroom**
15	Map Quad: F20-G20 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1940 Uses: 1917 - 1923 — Recruit mess house 1923 - 1940 — Laundry
16	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1905 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: 1905 - ~1943 — Marine barracks, detention barracks (Barracks "D")
17	Map Quad: I21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: 1917 - ~1935 — Isolation shacks Notes: This building number was used for a group of 10 shacks, most of which were behind Building 16. Most were gone by 1929, all by 1935.

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
18	Map Quad: I22-J22 Year Built: 1916 Year Demolished: 1938 Uses: 1916 - 1938 — Recruit kitchen
19	Map Quad: J22 Year Built: 1916 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: 1916 - ~1943 — Recruit mess hall
20	Map Quad: J22 Year Built: 1916 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: 1916 - ~1935 — Lavatory
21	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1918 - ~1929 — Pharmaceutical and **chemical lab**, medical department
22	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1918 - ~1929 — Medical school, library, **X-Ray room**
23	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1918 - ~1929 — Medical school and **bacteriological laboratory**
24	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1916 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: 1916 - ~1943 — Yeoman school
25	Map Quad: J21-K21 Year Built: 1908 Year Demolished: 1934 Uses: 1908 - 1934 — **Dispensary**
26	Map Quad: J21 Year Built: 1911 Year Demolished: 1937 Uses: 1911 - 1937 — **Hospital boiler house**
26A	Map Quad: J21 Year Built: 1911 Year Demolished: 1937 Uses: 1911 - 1937 — Shed
26B	Map Quad: J21 Year Built: 1911 Year Demolished: 1934 Uses: 1911 - 1934 — Valve house
27	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: 1917 - ~1943 — Sterilizing house

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
28 (See #267)	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1918 - ~ 1948 — Salt water pump and valve house Notes: Building 28 was originally built in map quad I22. In about 1935, the building was moved to Quarters 10 in map quad H22 to make way for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Maps of 1947 indicate that Building 28 became the garage for Quarters 10 (Building 267), and that its structure had changed in size and had been moved even closer to Quarters 10. It is not known if Building 28 was at that time demolished and rebuilt as a new structure, or if it was remodeled.
29 (See #204)	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1917 - 1929 — Stables, Garage, and Signal School 1929 - 1934 — Marine Barracks and Garage Notes: In 1934, Buildings 29, 30, 31 and 38 were combined to become Building 204.
30 (See #204)	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1917 - 1934 — Wagon shed and garage Notes: In 1934, Buildings 29, 30, 31 and 38 were combined to become Building 204.
31 (See #204)	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1917 - 1929 — Garage storehouse 1929 - 1934 — **Blacksmith shop** for Building 29 Notes: In 1934, Buildings 29, 30, 31 and 38 were combined to become Building 204.
32	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: 1917 - 1929 — Recruit house 1929 - ~1943 — Commissary store and wash house
33	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1916 Year Demolished: 1940 Uses: 1916 - 1940 — Hose cart and **chemical shack** south of US Army Storehouse

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
34	Map Quad: I21 Year Built: 1904 Year Demolished: NLT 1960 Uses: 1904 - ~1960 — Greenhouse Notes: Rebuilt in 1936
35	Map Quad: I21 Year Built: 1904 Year Demolished: NLT 1960 Uses: 1904 - ~1960 — Greenhouse storehouse
36	Map Quad: I21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: 1917 - ~1935 — Wagon shed
37	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1918 - ~1948 — Storehouse for Quarters 10
38 (See #204)	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1917 - 1929 — **Ordnance school** 1929 - 1934 — Storehouse, Seaman guard house Notes: In 1934, Buildings 29, 30, 31 and 38 were combined to become Building 204.
39	Map Quad: F23 Year Built: 1910 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1910 - ~1961 — Storehouse on Long Dock
40 (See #215)	Map Quad: G22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NA Uses: ~1904 - 1917 — Fresh water pump house (original structure, ~1904-1917) 1917 - 1943 — Fresh water pump house 1943 - 1961 — Commissary store 1961 - 1969 — Twelfth Naval District (12ND) Survey office 1969 - 1970 — Westdocks Survey Team office 1970 - Present — Transferred to United States Coast Guard (USCG) Notes: 1. From the maps and photos, it would appear that there was a smaller fresh water pump house built originally at the site of Building 40 (~1904-1917). With the advent of WW I and the influx of recruits that it brought, it appears that the original building was razed and a larger one built in its place with no change of designator. 2. From about 1943 to 1945, after remodeling as the Commissary store, the number was changed to Building 215. For some reason, it was then changed back to Building 40. It is presently listed as Building 40.

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
40A	Map Quad: G22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1940 Uses: 1918 - 1940 — Bunk house
41	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1919 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1918 - 1929 — Naval relief canteen 1929 - 1940 — Motion picture exchange, barber and tailor shop 1940 - 1945 — **Blacksmith shop** 1945 - ~1961 — Barracks Notes: Circa 1935, this building was moved slightly north to make way for bridge construction.
42	Map Quad: G24 Year Built: 1903 Year Demolished: 1938 Uses: 1903 - 1938 — Yeoman school and Receiving ship clubhouse
42A	Map Quad: G24 Year Built: 1903 Year Demolished: 1938 Uses: 1903 - 1938 — Receiving ship clubhouse annex
43	Map Quad: G23 Year Built: 1909 Year Demolished: 1933 Uses: 1909 - 1923 — Receiving ship Radio school 1923 - 1933 — Temporary enlisted barracks
44	Map Quad: H24 Year Built: 1912 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1918 - 1945 — Receiving ship bunkhouse 1945 - ~1961 — Bachelor officer's quarters
45	Map Quad: G24 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1918 - 1929 — Receiving ship dispensary 1929 - 1952 — Quarters 1952 - ~1961 — Barracks Notes: Rebuilt in 1942
46 (See #216)	Map Quad: G23 Year Built: 1905 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1905 - 1933 — Receiving ship **paint** and **blacksmith shop** Notes: After remodeling in 1933, Building 46 was renumbered to Building 216.

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
47	Map Quad: H24 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1918 - 1952 — Receiving ship **boiler house** 1952 - ~1970 — Storage
48	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: 1917 - ~1943 — Latrine
49	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: 1917 - ~1943 — Wash house
50	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: 1917 - ~1943 — Wash house and latrine
51	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: 1917 - ~1943 — Scrub shed
52	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1917 - ~1929 — Latrine house
53	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1917 - ~1929 — Wash house
54	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1917 - ~1929 — Dressing house
55	Map Quad: I24 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1917 - ~1929 — Latrine
56	Map Quad: I24 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1917 - ~1929 — Wash house Notes: Plank road, lighthouse reservation
57	Map Quad: I24 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1917 - ~1929 — Latrine

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
57	Map Quad: H24 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NA Uses: ~1929 - 1952 — Public school for Navy Personnel Dependents 1952 - 1969 — Classrooms 1969 - 1970 — Secured 1970 - c. 1980 — Motel Circa 1980 - Present — Secured Notes: This number was originally used for a latrine in Camp Paul Jones. Either some of the structure was used to build the school in the new location, or someone reused a number not realizing it had already been used.
58	Map Quad: H24 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1917 - ~1929 — Latrine
59	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1917 - 1929 — Small stores 1929 - 1940 — Storehouse 1940 - ~1961 — Marine barracks
60	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1917 - 1929 — Isolation ward 1929 - 1952 — Quarters 1952 - 1966 — Double civilian quarters 1966 - Present — Double officer's quarters
60A	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1920 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1920 - 1936 — Wood shed for Building 60
61	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1917 - 1929 — Isolation ward 1929 - 1945 — Quarters 1945 - 1952 — Civilian quarters 1952 - Present — Officer's quarters
62	Map Quad: J21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1917 - 1920 — Isolation ward (adjacent to Dispensary) 1920 - 1945 — Quarters 1945 - Present — Naval Station Commanding Officer's Quarters Notes: Building 62 was rebuilt in 1944.

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
63	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1935 Uses: 1917 - 1935 — Recruit wash house
64	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1938 Uses: 1917 - 1938 — Ice house
65	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1917 - 1936 —Commissary building
66	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1917 - 1923 — Barracks for Hospital Corps training school 1923 - 1945 — Barracks 1945 - 1966 — Enlisted Personnel quarters (8 apartment) 1966 - Present — Married Officer's quarters Notes: Between about 1950 and the late 1980's, there also appears to have been a dental clinic in this building.
67	Map Quad: G24 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: 1917 - ~1935 — Receiving ship bath house
68	Map Quad: J22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1917 - 1923 — Hospital corps quarters 1923 - 1945 — Quarters 1945 - ~1961 — Enlisted personnel quarters (8 apartments)
69	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1917 - 1936 — YMCA building (Farragut Club)
70	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1917 - ~1961 — Chief Petty Officer's (CPO) quarters
70A	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: 1917 - ~1945 — Kitchen and **heating plant** for Building 70 Notes: Building 70A was remodeled in 1944.
71	Map Quad: G24 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1917 - 1936 — Garage and rock bin

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
71A	Map Quad: G24 Year Built: 1920 Year Demolished: 1938 Uses: 1920 - 1938 — **Gasoline pump house**
72	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1935 Uses: 1917 - 1935 — Latrine
73	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1933 Uses: 1917 - 1933 — Scrub shed
74	Map Quad: F23 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1918 - ~1961 — Wharf house on Long wharf (Pier 2)
74A	Map Quad: F23 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1918 - ~1961 — Office on Long wharf (Pier 2)
74B	Map Quad: F23 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1918 - ~1961 — **Paint locker** and latrine
75	Map Quad: G22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1918 - 1970 — **Carpenter shop** 1970 - Present — Storage
76	Map Quad: E21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1918 - ~1929 — Signal school
77 (See #200)	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1918 - 1929 — **2,300 volt transformer house** (upper level), Sterilizerhouse (lower level) 1929 - 1945 — **2,300 volt transformer house** (upper level), **Automobile pit** (lower level) Notes: Beginning in 1918, on maps reviewed, the number "77" was used interchangeably with the number "200" for this building.
78	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1938 Uses: 1918 - 1938 — Tool house

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
79	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1918 - 1923 — Storehouse, Hospital Corps training school 1923 - 1936 — Garage and hose reel #9
80	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1918 - 1929 — Receiving ship office 1929 - 1936 — Band quarters
81	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: No information found.
82	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1932 Uses: 1918 - 1932 — Addition to **transformer substation**
83	Map Quad: H21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1918 - 1961 — Garage extension and chauffeur's quarters 1961 - 1969 — Rental quarters and "three-car" garage 1969 - Present — Family quarters and garage
84	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1918 - ~1961 — Latrine house and electrical storeroom
85	Map Quad: L22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: 1917 - ~1935 — Wash and latrine house
86	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1918 - ~1929 — Camp Decatur isolation camp wash and latrine
87	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1935 Uses: 1918 - 1935 — Storehouse on Army Point
88	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1918 - 1936 — Bake oven house (addition to Building 65)

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
89	Map Quad: G22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1933 Uses: 1918 - 1933 — Grand stand
90	Map Quad: I21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1918 - ~1929 — Wash house and latrine at **Meningaccous disease isolation camp**
91	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1938 Uses: 1918 - 1929 — Barber shop for detention camp 1929 - 1938 — Quarters
92	Map Quad: H20 Year Built: 1904 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1904 - 1952 — Small arms magazine 1952 - ~1961 — Storage
93	Map Quad: L23 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1918 - 1936 — Wash house and latrine
94	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1918 - ~1929 — Latrine house
95	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1934 Uses: 1918 - 1934 — Wash house and latrine
96	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1918 - ~1929 — Storehouse (lighthouse area)
97	Map Quad: L22 Year Built: 1920 Year Demolished: 1960 Uses: 1920 - 1960 — Recreation building and gymnasium; General Court Martials and barracks
98	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1918 - ~1948 — Pump house for the seawater fire system
99	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1919 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1919 - 1936 — Drying house

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
100	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1903 Year Demolished: 1930 Uses: 1903 - 1930 — Radio Mess Hall and Galley
101	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1904 Year Demolished: 1932 Uses: 1904 - 1932 — Radio storehouse
102	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: 1917 - ~1935 — Radio covered walk
103	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: 1917 - ~1935 — Radio operating building
104	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1916 Year Demolished: 1940 Uses: 1916 - 1940 — Radio machine shop and garage
105	Map Quad: K23 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1934 Uses: 1917 - 1929 — Radio operator's quarters 1929 - 1934 — Chief Petty Officer (CPO) quarters Notes: In 1934, the original Building 105, located in Map Quad K22, was demolished to make way for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. That same year, a new Building 105 was built in Map Quad K23.
105	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1934 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1934 - 1966 - Double CPO and Enlisted quarters 1966 - Present - Married Officer's Quarters Notes: In 1934, the original Building 105, located in Map Quad K22, was demolished to make way for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. That same year, a new Building 105 was built in Map Quad K23.
106	Map Quad: J23 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1934 Uses: 1917 - 1934 — Radio operator's dormitory Notes: In 1934, the original Building 106, located in Map Quad J23, was demolished to make way for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. That same year, a new Building 106 was built in Map Quad K22.

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
106	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1934 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1934 - 1966 — Double CPO and Enlisted quarters 1966 - Present — Married Officer's Quarters Notes: In 1934, the original Building 106, located in Map Quad J23, was demolished to make way for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. That same year, a new Building 106 was built in Map Quad K22.
107	Map Quad: J23 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1918 - Present — Signal tower 1961 - Present — Auxiliary power house
108	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1929 Uses: 1918 - ~1929 — Radio operating building built after Building 103.
109	Map Quad: J23-K23 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1934 Uses: 1918 - 1934 — Radio Commissary Building Notes: In 1934, the original Building 109, located in Map Quads J23-K23, was demolished to make way for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. That same year, a new Building 109 was built in Map Quad K22.
109	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1934 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1934 - 1966 — Double CPO and Enlisted quarters 1966 - Present — Married Officer's Quarters Notes: In 1934, the original Building 109, located in Map Quads J23-K23, was demolished to make way for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. That same year, a new Building 109 was built in Map Quad K22.
110	Map Quad: J23 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: 1918 - ~1935 — Radio direction finder building
111	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1921 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1921 - 1966 — Double CPO quarters with Building 112 1966 - Present — Married Officer's Quarters

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
112	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1921 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1921 - 1966 — Double CPO quarters with Building 111 1966 - Present — Married Officer's Quarters
113	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1921 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1921 - 1966 — Double CPO quarters with Building 114 1966 - Present — Married Officer's Quarters
114	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1921 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1921 - 1966 — Double CPO quarters with Building 113 1966 - Present — Married Officer's Quarters
115	Map Quad: K23 Year Built: 1921 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1921 - 1966 — Double CPO quarters with Building 116 1966 - Present — Married Officer's Quarters
116	Map Quad: K23 Year Built: 1921 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1921 - 1966 — Double CPO quarters with Building 115 1966 - Present — Married Officer's Quarters
117	Map Quad: J22 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: ~1929 - ~1943 — Elevated tank and pump house
118	Map Quad: J23 Year Built: 1922 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1922 - Present — **Transformer house**
119	Map Quad: G24 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1950 Uses: ~1929 - ~1950 — Master-at-Arms Office
120	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: No information found.
121	Map Quad: F23 Year Built: 1920 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1920 - ~1961 — Storeroom under shed for yard craft crew (on the Long Wharf)

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
122	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: ~1929 - ~1943 — **Transformer house**
123	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: 1919 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1919 - ~1961 — **Paint shop**
124	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1934 Uses: 1918 - 1934 — Scrub shed
125	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: No information found
126	Map Quad: H24 Year Built: 1922 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1922 - ~1970 — **Transformer house** and moving picture storehouse
127	Map Quad: G24 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: ~1929 - ~1945 — **Machine shop** and tool room
128	Map Quad: G24 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: ~1929 - ~1943 — Shed for **chemical cart**
129	Map Quad: J22 Year Built: 1922 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1922 - ~1970 — Storage and hose cart house Notes: Previously part of Building 17 (1 of 10 shacks). Moved from Map Quad J23 to make way for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge in 1935.
130	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: ~1929 - ~1943 — Tool house
131	Map Quad: I21 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1929 - ~1961 — Valve house and shed
132	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1918 - ~1961 — Dressing room and shed

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
133	Map Quad: J22 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: ~1929 - ~1943 — Tank house
134	Map Quad: J23 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: ~1929 - ~1935 — Shed
135	Map Quad: J23 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: ~1929 - ~1935 — Shed
136	Map Quad: H18 Year Built: 1920 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1920 - 1936 — Radio shed
137	Map Quad: I21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1918 - 1936 — Chicken house
138	Map Quad: I21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1918 - 1936 — Chicken house
139	Map Quad: I20 - 21 Year Built: 1918 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1918 - 1936 — Chicken house and Greenhouse
140	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: 1933 Uses: ~1929 - 1933 — Handball court
141	Map Quad: H21 Year Built: NLT 1919 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: ~1919 - 1936 — Sentry box
142	Map Quad: H20 Year Built: 1916 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1916 - Present — Storage (Nursery tool shed) Notes: Although this building is identified as still being in existence on the present map, the physical building structure could not be located at the time of this survey.
143	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: 1938 - ~1945 — Handball court

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
144 (See #245)	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1891 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1891 - ~1970 — **Incinerator** Notes: Building 144 was originally built as an incinerator for the Army Reservation on the point. In 1919, the building was taken over by the Navy. In 1943, it was renumbered to Building 245.
145	Map Quad: M21 Year Built: 1920 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1920 - ~1961 — Battery Saluting Platform
146	Map Quad: G22 Year Built: 1904 Year Demolished: 1940 Uses: 1904 - 1940 — Fresh Water Tank #1 (40,000 gallon)
147	Map Quad: G22 Year Built: 1904 Year Demolished: 1940 Uses: 1904 - 1940 — Fresh Water Tank #2 (40,000 gallon)
148	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: NLT 1917 Year Demolished: 1933 Uses: ~1917 - 1933 — Fresh Water Tank #3 (35,500 gallon)
149	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: NLT 1917 Year Demolished: 1933 Uses: ~1917 - 1933 — Fresh Water Tank #4 (20,000 gallon)
150	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: NLT 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: ~1917 - ~1945 — Fresh Water Tank #5 (41,500 gallon) Notes: In 1935, Building 150 was moved from the southwest to the northeast corner of Map Quad I22 to make way for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.
151	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: NLT 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: ~1917 - ~1945 — Fresh water tank #6 (41,500 gallon) Notes: In 1935, Building 151 was moved from the southwest to the northeast corner of Map Quad I22 to make way for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.
152	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1909 Year Demolished: 1932 Uses: 1909 - 1932 — Fresh Water Tank #7 (40,000 gallon)

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data		
153	Map Quad: K23	Year Built: NLT 1917	Year Demolished: NLT 1961
	Uses: ~1917 - ~1961 — Fresh Water Tank #8 (41,500 gallon)		
154	Map Quad: K22	Year Built: 1904	Year Demolished: 1932
	Uses: 1904 - 1932 — Fresh Water Tank #9 (10,500 gallon)		
155	Map Quad: J22	Year Built: NLT 1917	Year Demolished: NLT 1968
	Uses: ~1917 - ~1968 — Fresh Water Tank #10 (54,000 gallon)		
156	Map Quad: I21	Year Built: 1909	Year Demolished: 1938
	Uses: 1909 - 1938 — Fresh Water Tank #11 (20,000 gallon)		
157	Map Quad: I21	Year Built: 1909	Year Demolished: 1938
	Uses: 1909 - 1938 — Fresh Water Tank #12 (30,000 gallon)		
158	Map Quad: J21	Year Built: NLT 1917	Year Demolished: NLT 1950
	Uses: ~1917 - ~1950 — Fresh Water Tank #13		
159	Map Quad: I22	Year Built: NLT 1917	Year Demolished: NLT 1943
	Uses: ~1917 - ~1943 — Fresh Water Tank #14		
160	Map Quad: J22	Year Built: 1909	Year Demolished: 1938
	Uses: 1909 - 1938 — Fresh Water Tank #15 (84,000 gal)		
161	Map Quad: K22	Year Built: 1912	Year Demolished: 1932
	Uses: 1912 - 1932 — Fresh Water Tank #16 (4,005 gal)		
162	Map Quad: L21	Year Built: 1919	Year Demolished: NA
	Uses: 1919 - Present — Fresh Water Tank #17		
163	Map Quad: L21	Year Built: NLT 1929	Year Demolished: NLT 1943
	Uses: ~1929 - ~1943 — Fresh Water Tank #18		
164	Map Quad: J22	Year Built: NLT 1919	Year Demolished: NLT 1961
	Uses: ~1919 - ~1961 — Salt Water Tank #1 (364,000 gallon)		

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
165	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: 1932 Uses: 1917 - 1932 — Salt Water Tank #2 (51,500 gallon)
166	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1916 Year Demolished: 1932 Uses: 1916 - 1932 — Salt Water Tank #3 (30,356 gal)
167	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1929 Year Demolished: 1938 Uses: 1929 - 1938 — Salt Water Tank #4 (20,000 gal)
168	Map Quad: J23 Year Built: 1919 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1919 - Present — Salt Water Tank #5
169	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: NLT 1916 Year Demolished: NA Uses: ~1916 - Present — **Oil Tank #1**
170	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: NLT 1916 Year Demolished: NA Uses: ~1916 - Present — **Oil Tank #2**
171	Map Quad: K22 Year Built: 1917 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: 1917 - ~1943 — **Oil Tank #3**
172	Map Quad: H24 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: ~1929 - ~1943 — **Oil Tank #4**
173-180	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: These building numbers were never assigned to any structures.
181	Map Quad: L18 Year Built: 1939 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1939 - ~1970 — **Gasoline storage tanks** Notes: Buildings 181 and 182 are listed on the Treasure Island map instead of the Yerba Buena map. This is because they were built as part of the Pan Am China Clipper service which was part of the Treasure Island project. However, they are physically on Yerba Buena Island, so they have been included here.

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
182	Map Quad: L18 Year Built: 1939 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1939 - ~1970 — **Gasoline pump house** Notes: Buildings 181 and 182 are listed on the Treasure Island map instead of the Yerba Buena map. This is because they were built as part of the Pan Am China Clipper service which was part of the Treasure Island project. However, they are physically on Yerba Buena Island, so they have been included here.
183-199	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: These building numbers were never assigned to any structures.
200 (See #77)	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: See "Notes" Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1918 - Present — **Transformer station**, same as Building 77 (interchangeable since 1918) Notes: Beginning in 1918, on maps reviewed, the number "77" was used interchangeably with the number "200" for this building.
201	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: No information found
202	Map Quad: G22 Year Built: Unknown Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: Unknown - ~1945 — **Paint shop and oil storage**
203	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: Unknown Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: Unknown - ~1945 — Shed over scrubbing table
204 (See #29, 30, 31, and 38)	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: See "Notes" Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1934 - Present — Firehouse Notes: In 1934, Buildings 29, 30, 31 and 38 were combined to become Building 204.
205	Map Quad: H21 Year Built: 1936 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1936 - Present — Garage (five car)

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
206	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1944 - Present — Garage and apartment
207	Map Quad: I23 Year Built: 1936 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1936 - Present — Garage for Quarters 9
208	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1939 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1939 - ~1961 — **Gasoline station**
209	Map Quad: H24 Year Built: NLT 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1953 Uses: ~1943 - ~1953 — Shed over Marine Railway
210	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: No information found.
211	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: No information found.
212	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1922 Year Demolished: 1938 Uses: 1922 - 1938 — Garbage **incinerator**
213 (See #13)	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: See "Notes" Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1940 - 1961 — Recreation building 1961 - 1976 — Storage 1976 - 1994 — Firehouse #3 1994 - Present — Not in use Notes: Built originally as Building 13, it was renumbered as Building 213 after major remodeling in 1940.
214 (See #14)	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: See "Notes" Year Demolished: Mid 1980's Uses: 1943 - Mid 1980's — Heating plant Notes: Built originally as Building 14, it was renumbered as Building 214 after major remodeling in 1943.

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
215 (See #40)	Map Quad: G22 Year Built: See "Notes" Year Demolished: 1945 Uses: 1940 - 1945 — Commissary store Notes: In 1940, after remodeling to Commissary store, Building 40 was renumbered to Building 215. By 1945, Building 215 was reassigned its original building number of Building 40.
216 (See #46)	Map Quad: G23 Year Built: See "Notes" Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: 1933 - 1940 — **Receiving ship paint and blacksmith shop** 1940 - ~1945 — **Auto shed** Notes: Previously Building 46. Renumbered, after remodeling in 1933, to Building 216.
217	Map Quad: G22 Year Built: 1941 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1941 - ~1961 — Storehouse
218	Map Quad: L20 Year Built: NA Year Demolished: NA Uses: Notes: Listed as "planned" on 1943 map. Referred to as "Gas Chamber". Not shown on 1945 map. Probably not built.
219	Map Quad: L20 Year Built: 1941 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1941 - 1950 — Gun shed 1950 - ~1970 — Water control office
220	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: Mid 1980's Uses: 1943 - Mid 1980's — Brig
221	Map Quad: L22 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1943 - Present — Prisoner's work shop
222	Map Quad: L22 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: 1960 Uses: 1943 - 1960 — Marine Detention Barracks
223	Map Quad: J23 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - ~1961 — Storage

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
224	Map Quad: J23 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: 1960 Uses: 1943 - 1960 — Radio school (Radar)
225	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1938 - Present — Pump House
226	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1943 - ~1961 — Washroom and storage (prisoner's effects)
227	Map Quad: M20 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1938 - Present — Fresh Water Tank
228	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: No information found.
229	Map Quad: J23 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1944 - Present — Tower annex, Communications, and storage
230	Map Quad: H21 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1944 - Present — Garage (3 car) and quarters
231	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — **Incinerator**
232	Map Quad: E21 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — Barracks
233	Map Quad: E21 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — Subsistence
234	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — Barracks
235	Map Quad: E21 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1961 Uses: 1944 - 1961 — Barracks

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
236	Map Quad: G22 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - ~1969 — **Gas storage**, bag storage
237	Map Quad: G22 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - ~1969 — Garage (Westdocks Survey Team storage)
238	Map Quad: G23 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1944 - ~1970 — Recreation building (theater, bowling alley, pool hall, reading room, library, boxing, basketball, handball, squash, wrestling, weight lifting, etc.)
239	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — Bachelor Officer's Quarters
240	Map Quad: I22 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1944 - ~1966 — Dispensary and ward ~1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters (12 apartments)
241	Map Quad: L22 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: Mid 1980's Uses: 1944 - Mid 1980's — Brig
242	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1944 - Present — Fresh Water Tank
243	Map Quad: K20 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1944 - Present — Pump House
244	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1945 - 1950 — Drying Building 1950 - 1961 — Barracks
245 (See #144)	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1891 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1891 - NLT 1970 — Trash and Laundry Notes: Building 245 was the former Army incinerator (Building 144, 1891 - 1943). Building 144 was renumbered to Building 245 after its conversion to the Trash and Laundry facility in 1943.

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
246	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1938 - ~1961 — Loading shed
247	Map Quad: E21 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Bag storage
248	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — Barracks
249	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - ~1961 — Showers
250	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1945 - ~1961 — Drying room
251	Map Quad: E21 Year Built: 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1945 - ~1961 — Garbage shed
252	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1945 - ~1961 — Storage shed
253	Map Quad: J21 Year Built: 1945 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1945 - Present — Storage shed for Quarters 62
254	Map Quad: I23 Year Built: 1945 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1945 - Present — Storage shed for Quarters 8
255	Map Quad: L22 Year Built: 1947 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1947 - Present — **Chlorinator** (San Francisco pipeline)
256	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — Meat cutting and store room
257	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — Saw mill

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
258	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: 1960 Uses: 1942 - 1960 — Storage and gymnasium
259	Map Quad: H23 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1992 Uses: 1944 - ~1992 — Storage and carport for Quarters 9
260	Map Quad: E21 Year Built: 1946 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1946 - ~1961 — Assembly shed
261	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1948 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1948 - Present — **Chlorinator** (Oakland pipeline).
262	Map Quad: D21 Year Built: 1891 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1891 - 1953 — **Torpedo (Mine)** Assembly Building (Army) 1953 - Present — Storage, Long Range Accuracy (LORAC) Storage (Army) Notes: Buildings 262 through 266 were the US Army Torpedo Station on Yerba Buena Island established in 1891. This Army Reservation remained independent until after WW II. Finally, by 1953, it was taken over by the Navy and essentially no longer used. Only the Mine Assembly building still stands out on the tip of the northeast point under the SFO Bay Bridge.
263	Map Quad: D21 Year Built: 1891 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1891 - ~1961 — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters (Former Army Officer's Quarters for Torpedo Station) Notes: Buildings 262 through 266 were the US Army Torpedo Station on Yerba Buena Island established in 1891. This Army Reservation remained independent until after WW II. Finally, by 1953, it was taken over by the Navy and essentially no longer used. Only the Mine Assembly building still stands out on the tip of the northeast point under the SFO Bay Bridge.
264	Map Quad: E22 Year Built: 1891 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1891 - ~1961 — Storage (Former Army) Notes: Buildings 262 through 266 were the US Army Torpedo Station on Yerba Buena Island established in 1891. This Army Reservation remained independent until after WW II. Finally, by 1953, it was taken over by the Navy and essentially no longer used. Only the Mine Assembly building still stands out on the tip of the northeast point under the SFO Bay Bridge.

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
265	Map Quad: D21 Year Built: 1891 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1891 - ~1961 — Storage (Former Army) Notes: Buildings 262 through 266 were the US Army Torpedo Station on Yerba Buena Island established in 1891. This Army Reservation remained independent until after WW II. Finally, by 1953, it was taken over by the Navy and essentially no longer used. Only the Mine Assembly building still stands out on the tip of the northeast point under the SFO Bay Bridge.
266	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1891 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1891 - 1953 — Storage, **Torpedo Tank House** 1953 - ~1961 — Storage Notes: Buildings 262 through 266 were the US Army Torpedo Station on Yerba Buena Island established in 1891. This Army Reservation remained independent until after WW II. Finally, by 1953, it was taken over by the Navy and essentially no longer used. Only the Mine Assembly building still stands out on the tip of the northeast point under the SFO Bay Bridge.
267 (See #28)	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: See "Notes" Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1947 - Present — Garage for Quarters 10 Notes: Building 28 was originally built in map quad I22. In about 1935, the building was moved to Quarters 10 in map quad H22 to make way for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Maps of 1947 indicate that Building 28 became the garage for Quarters 10 (Building 267), and that its structure had changed in size and had been moved even closer to Quarters 10. It is not known if Building 28 was at that time demolished and rebuilt as a new structure, or if it was remodeled.
268	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: ~1961 - ~1970 — Gate House
269	Map Quad: I23 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: ~1961 - ~1970 — Gate House
270	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NA Uses: ~1961 - Present — **Heating Plant (HVAC)**
271	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1992 Uses: ~1961 - ~1992 — **Imhoff Tank** (part of sewage system)

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
272	Map Quad: F22 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1992 Uses: ~1961 - ~1992 — **Sewage Lift Station**
273	Map Quad: G21 Year Built: 1940 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1940 - Present — Tennis courts
274	Map Quad: J21 Year Built: NLT 1970 Year Demolished: NA Uses: ~1970 - Present — Public Works (PW) maintenance storage, fallout shelter
275	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: No information found.
276	Map Quad: K21 Year Built: 1968 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1968 - Present — Community laundry and HW building
277	Map Quad: H22 Year Built: 1965 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1965 - Present — Restrooms
278	Map Quad: J23 Year Built: 1969 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1969 - Present — Inner harbor radar equipment building
279-299	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: These building numbers were never assigned to any structures.
300	Map Quad: L19 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters
301	Map Quad: L20 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters
302	Map Quad: M20 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters

Table 2

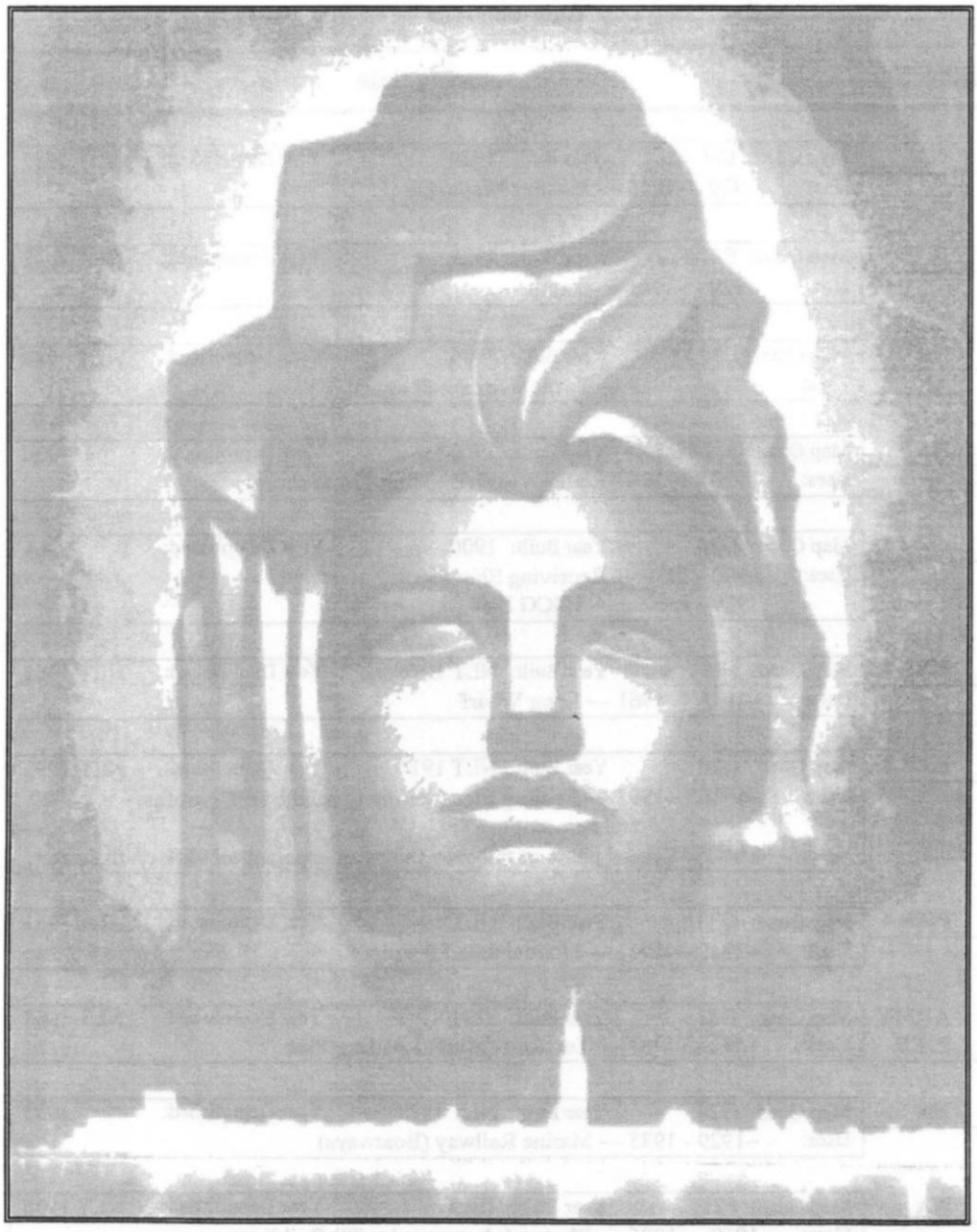
Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
303	Map Quad: M20 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters
304	Map Quad: M20 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters
305-323	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: These building numbers were for planned buildings that were never built.
324	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters
325	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters
326	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters
327	Map Quad: M21 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters
328	Map Quad: L21 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters
329	Map Quad: L20 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters
330	Map Quad: Year Built: Year Demolished: Uses: Notes: No information found.
331	Map Quad: L20 Year Built: 1966 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1966 - Present — Officer's Quarters

Table 2

Buildings of Yerba Buena Island
Built Post-1891

Bldg. No.	Building Data
NA	Map Quad: I20 Year Built: 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: 1929 - ~1935 — **Powder Magazine**
NA	Map Quad: F21-F22 Year Built: 1929 Year Demolished: NLT 1943 Uses: 1929 - ~1943 — **Dump**
NA	Map Quad: L20 Year Built: 1916 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1916 - ~1948 — **Targets for small arms**
NA	Map Quad: G19-H18 Year Built: 1920 Year Demolished: 1936 Uses: 1920 - 1936 — Radio Wharf (Building 136 to shore)
PIER 1	Map Quad: G24 Year Built: 1900 Year Demolished: NA Uses: 1900 - 1939 — Receiving Ship Pier 1939 - Present — USCG Pier
PIER 2	Map Quad: F23 Year Built: NLT 1916 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1916 - ~1961 — Long Wharf
PIER 3	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: NLT 1916 Year Demolished: NLT 1992 Uses: ~1916 - ~1992 — **Fueling Pier** (definitely handled oil, gasoline and kerosene) Notes: The 1945 aerial photo of this area shows an apparent oil slick on the water.
PIER 4	Map Quad: G20 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Normal uses for a pier
ARMY PIER	Map Quad: D21 Year Built: 1891 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1891 - ~1961 — **Torpedo (Mine) Loading Pier**
NA	Map Quad: G24 Year Built: NLT 1929 Year Demolished: 1935 Uses: ~1929 - 1935 — Marine Railway (Boatways)
NA	Map Quad: F21 Year Built: 1919 Year Demolished: NLT 1935 Uses: 1919 - ~1935 — **Photog (photography** (?)) Building



Chapter 2 Treasure Island

2.1 Introduction

The history of Treasure Island is relatively short and easily divided into the following two eras:

- Construction through the Golden Gate International Exposition, 1936-1940
- Military use and occupation, 1940-Present (1995)

Construction of Treasure Island was started on February 11, 1936, by the Army Corps of Engineers. Eighteen and one-half months later, on August 24, 1937, construction of the island was completed on time and under budget. The building of the Exposition structures and the landscape preparation continued for the next eighteen months. On February 18, 1939, the Golden Gate International Exposition opened on schedule. The Exposition was built to celebrate the completion of the Golden Gate and San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridges. It was also an attempt to draw the United States (US) citizens out of "the Depression" of the 1930s by a positive display of unity among nations. The building of the island would also give the City of San Francisco an international airport after the Exposition closed. The future was supposed to look bright. But, war clouds had already gathered on the horizon. War had already broken out in Europe, and Japan was well into its conquest of Korea, China, and Indochina. In fact, the Swastika flag of Nazi Germany and the Rising Sun Flag of Japan were two of the many flags waving at the Exposition's ground-breaking ceremony.

The reality of war was not to be denied. In the five months that followed the Exposition's September 29, 1940 closing, the Navy was granted a lease to take possession of Treasure Island "...until the passing of this present national emergency." The City of San Francisco exchanged the lease of Treasure Island to the Navy for the Navy's assistance in its obtaining bayshore property in the City of San Bruno for an airport. San Francisco realized that Treasure Island would become inadequate for use as an international airport. Advances in aircraft technology demonstrated the growing need for a much larger parcel of land that would allow future expansion. The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge was becoming busier and planners could see potential safety risks because of the closeness of flight paths to the bridge and its traffic. The Navy, on the other hand, liked the placement of Treasure Island and preferred to remain there. So, the deal was struck to the satisfaction of both sides.

2.2 Treasure Island Construction through the Golden Gate International Exposition, 1936-1940

Built to celebrate the completion of the great engineering marvels of the Golden Gate Bridge and San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, Treasure Island was itself a magnificent 20th Century engineering achievement. Constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the incredibly short time of 18½ months, the island has a perimeter seawall comprised of 287,000 tons of rock that supports 29,665,152 cubic yards of sand and gravel fill which was dredged from the bottom of San Francisco Bay. Once the seawall was raised to a height of 13 feet above sea level, the fill, a mixture of sand, gravel, and baywater, was poured into the newly created cavity via dredge lines. The baywater was separated from the sand and gravel and pumped from the developing island through several wells. Once the cavity was filled, desalinization of the fill was accomplished by

pumping millions of gallons of fresh water onto the surface of the island followed by the extraction of the saltwater, now diluted, from the land. Finally, at least a 6 foot layer of good topsoil, imported from the San Joaquin Valley, was used to surface the entire manmade island. Total cost for the creation of the island, exclusive of buildings, was $3,808,900.00.

From the onset of the project, the island remained unnamed. It did not take long, however, for someone to realize that the dirt used to fill the island was dirt washed down from the gold bearing mountains of the Sierra Nevada. Consequently the decision was made to use this theme as the basis for naming the island. "Gold Island" was proposed, but it did not quite sound right. Finally, someone suggested "Treasure Island", and the name became permanent. (Ref. G).

Original plans for Treasure Island included the construction of the island, holding a two year long Exposition, and then converting it into an international airport. The airport was to have the capability of supporting both sea going planes, such as the China Clipper, and large, land based planes. Most of the island would be runways, except for the south end which was to be reserved for the various support and maintenance buildings. See Figure 33. (Ref. KK).

The first three structures to be built on Treasure island were the two enormous hangars and the "U-shaped" Terminal and Administration Building. These buildings were constructed as permanent structures because of the intent to use them as airport facilities after the Exposition closed. The Terminal and Administration Building, with its unusual and beautiful marble clad curving hall, high ceilings, floors, and staircases, was an awesome portrayal of Art Deco design. Construction of these buildings began prior to the completion of the island. This was possible only because the south end of the island was formed first, over existing shoals, that allowed work to start as the rest of the island was being filled-in as it progressed northward into deeper water. The Terminal Building was later to be numbered Building 1 and the Hangers, Buildings 2 and 3. Building 1 and part of Building 2 were used by Pan American (PanAm) Airline's China Clipper Service, during a time period ranging from before the formal opening of the Exposition, in 1939, until 1945. PanAm retired the entire China Clipper fleet from service in 1945. The fleet had become obsolete because of the innovative airplane technology developed during World War II. (Ref. I). As a side note, testifying to the interest in the architecture of the Terminal Building, Hollywood movie makers, Steven Spielberg and George Lucas, selected it for the location to film a segment of the movie "Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade". The building was depicted as a World War II Berlin dirigible terminal. During the filming the Navy would not allow Spielberg and Lucas to actually drape the Nazi Banner and insignia props on the building. So, they simply filmed the segment without them and later added the Nazi paraphernalia to the segment by the use of "in-lab" special effects.

As soon as the construction of the island was finished, the great Exposition buildings were put up at a total cost of about $50,000,000. In all, 4,000 fully grown trees and shrubs, 800,000 annuals, 400,000 perennials, and 250,000 tulips were shipped to the island by barge and planted. The centerpiece of the Exposition was a 400 foot tall sculpture titled the "Tower of the Sun". The sculpture was a slim, octagonal needle with the statue of a phoenix bird at the top which represented the City of San Francisco's rise from the ashes of the 1906 earthquake and fire. The Tower also contained a set of bells, which were relocated to the Grace Cathedral in San Francisco after the Exposition closed. See Figure 34. (Ref. R). Erected at the north end of Treasure Island's main Avenue was the other focal point of the Exposition, the great statue of "Pacifica". The statue was an 80 foot high statue of a woman wearing Polynesian clothing. See

Figure 35. Sadly in 1941, "Pacifica" was one of the first of the Exposition structures to be removed by the Navy during the conversion of Treasure Island into a naval base.

"A Pageant of the Pacific" was the theme of the Exposition. The architecture used was of Mayan and Oriental influences. Countries, cultures, and plants were chosen to represent life as it is in the Pacific. Additionally, some of the individual displays of the fair were designed to represent a specific nation, such as the Japan building, but were not necessarily related architecturally to the rest of the Exposition. As a result, the overall appearance of the Exposition was a very eclectic and exotic display of differing ethnic styles.

Due to the size of the Exposition, "Elephant Trains" ran regular routes around the island transporting visitors. These "Elephant Trains" were small tractor pullers towing up to five cars. They were decorated to resemble elephants pulling circus cars. After the Exposition, their decorations were removed and they were sent to Mare Island Naval Shipyard. There, during WW II, they provided transportation around the shipyard for military and civilian personnel.

The entry to the Exposition faced the direction of the prevailing winds, which was mostly to the west. Portals to the ticket booths were built as wind breaks, protecting the "Court of Heaven" just inside the main entrance. The engineer while designing the entrance portals used a fan, models of the portals, and chicken feathers for preliminary testing. The "Court of Heaven" and the "Temple Court" were used as gathering places for the many concerts and speeches presented at the Exposition. Many different nations provided the Exposition with displays. These countries included: China, France, Netherlands, East Indies, Mexico, El Salvador, Panama, Guatemala, Peru, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Brazil, Argentina, Philippines, Australia, French Indochina, Johore (a South Pacific Island), New Zealand, Japan, Italy (using several varieties of Italian marble) and Norway. Unfortunately, the buildings reserved for the displays from France and Italy basically stood vacant during the 1940 Exposition because at the time the two countries were extensively involved in WW II.

The Exposition buildings representing Japan were quite unique. The Japanese brought their own workers, materials, and supplies from Japan instead using local supplies and labor from San Francisco as expected. Their buildings were erected using traditional Japanese building techniques consisting of wood, wooden bolts and nails, and rope lashings. No metal fasteners were used in the construction of the buildings. Typically, the roof was installed first, then the interior was completed, then the outside walls put in place for each building they constructed. See Figure 36.

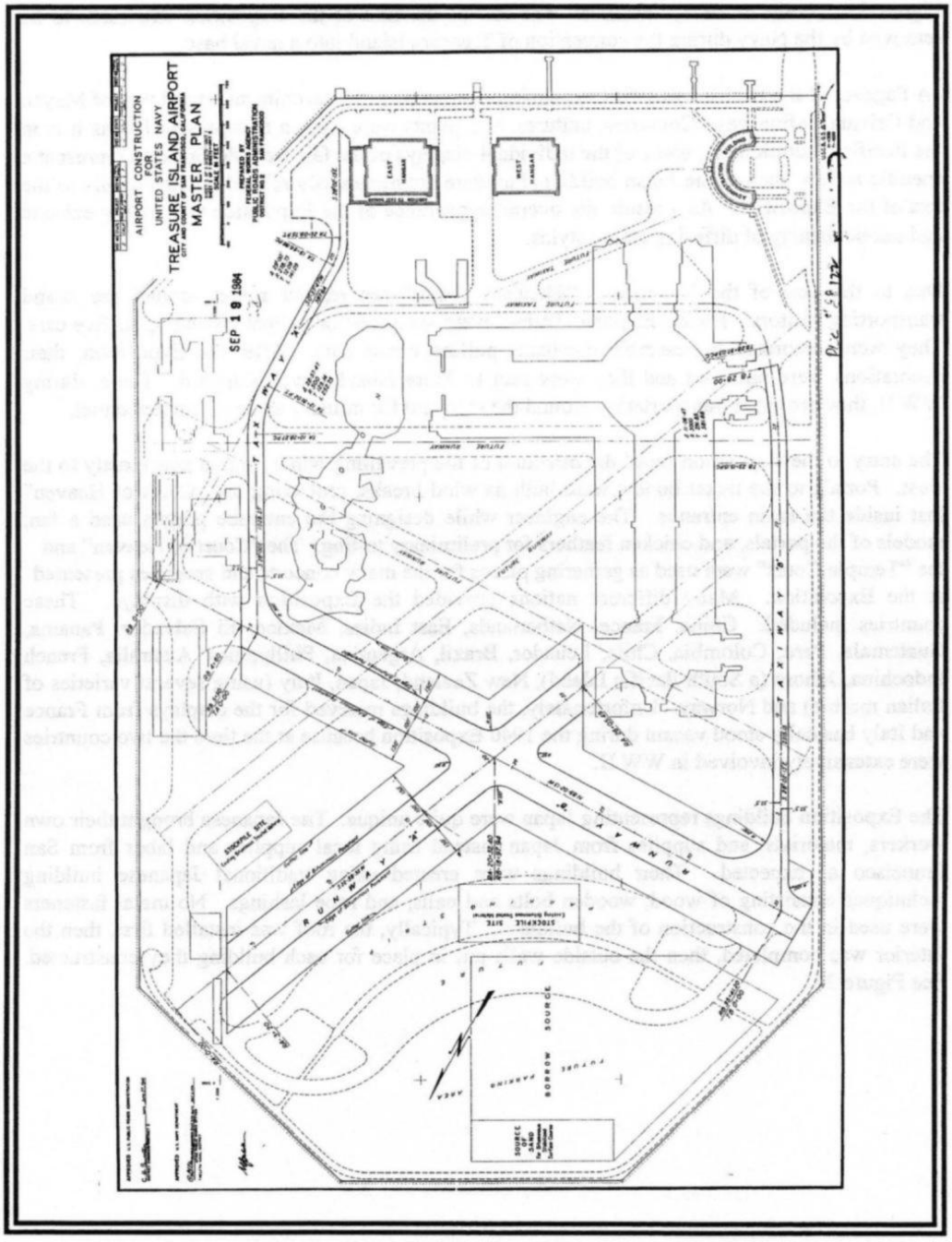


FIGURE 33. ***Plan of Proposed Treasure Island Airport. Circa 1939.*** (Ref. KK)
Note: The Plan of the Proposed Treasure Island Airport was to be implemented when the Exposition closed in 1940. Advances in avialtion quickly proved this design to be inadequate.

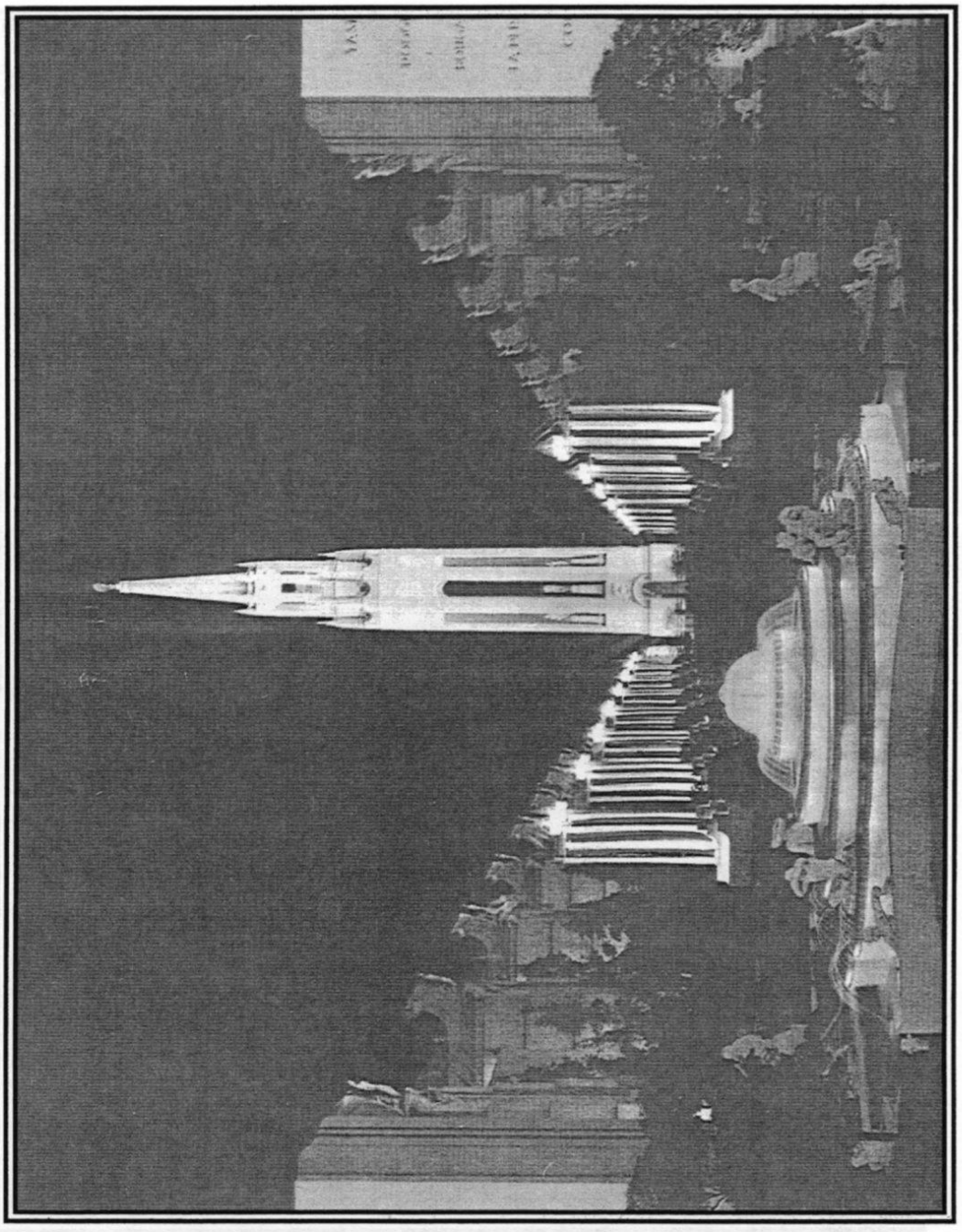


FIGURE 34. ***Court of the Seven Seas. Circa 1939.***
Note: A night photograph of the "Court of the Seven Seas" taken from the "Fountain of Western Waters" looking towards the "Tower of the Sun".

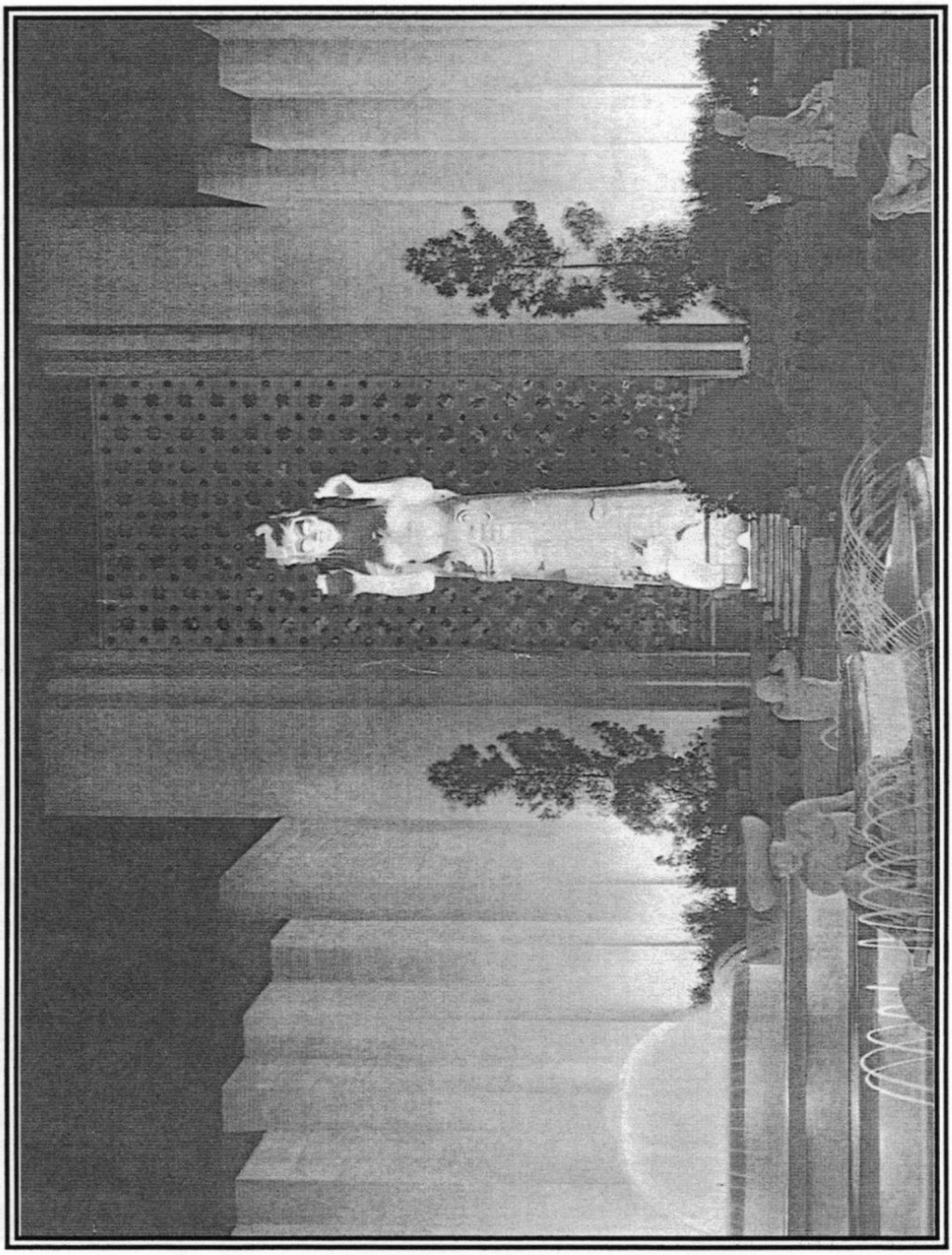


FIGURE 35. ***Court of Pacifica. Circa 1939.***
Note: A night photograph of the "Court of Pacifica" featuring the eighty foot statue of "Pacifica" (created by Ralph Stackpole) surrounded by the "Fountain of Western Waters".

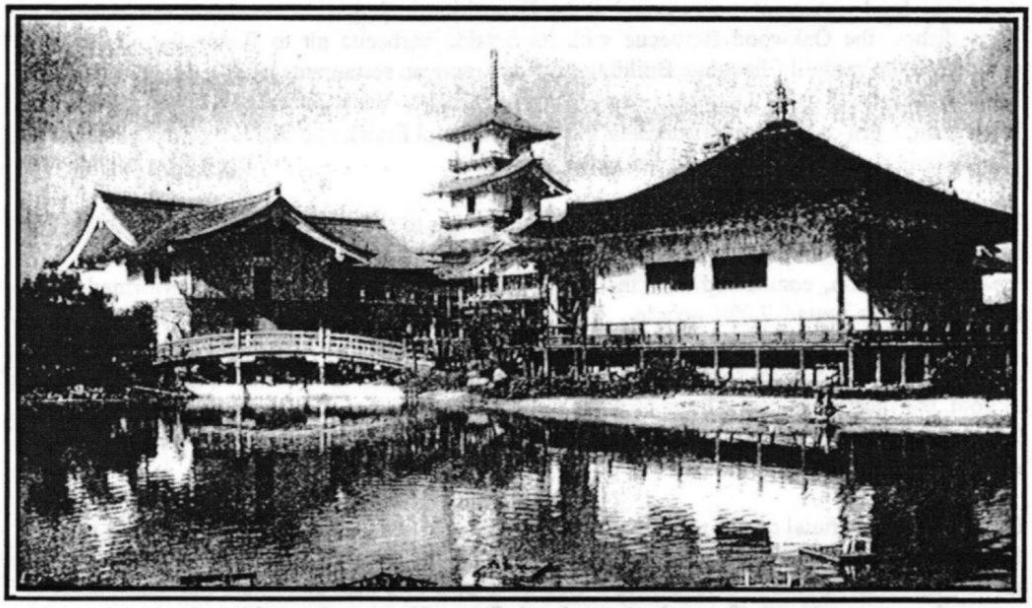


FIGURE 36. ***Japan's Samurai House and Temple on Medial Lake. Circa 1939.***

Exhibits from the United States include displays from a few states, such as Missouri, Illinois, Oregon and a "Western States" grouping. Most of the California counties provided displays also. County displays included groupings from the Southern Counties, Mission Trail Counties, and Redwood Empire Counties; while the individual county displays were from Alameda, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Shasta, Cascade and San Francisco.

International, national, state, county and local displays, although a major part of the Exposition, were not the only displays of interest. Some of the more popular exhibits were: Metal Homes, a Dutch Restaurant, Ripley's "Believe It or Not", a Diving Bell, life and history of Mark Twain, and "Jerusalem - The Holy City", to name a few. Both the Sally Rand Nude Ranch and the Snake Show were considered by many "a must" for entertainment. Also, an unusual number of religions were represented at the Exposition. Displayed were a Hindu temple, a Moslem mosque, and a Christian Science room. The Christian Businessmen's Association even provided an exhibit. There was also a display called the "Temple of Religion" which contained 10 murals, a hand carved pearl portrayal of the "Last Supper" of Jesus, as well as a Biblical garden containing the 200 varieties of flowers mentioned in both the Old and New Testaments of the Bible.

As would be expected, there were foods and restaurants of all types available at the Exposition. The Dutch restaurant introduced the Javanese dish "rijsttafel" (rice table) to America. The Chinese village included a restaurant with chefs direct from China. Altogether, in 1939 the foreign restaurants included: two Chinese, a Javanese, a Dutch, a Scotch, a Russian, two French, an Italian, a Philippine, and a Mexican restaurant. In 1940, one French restaurant and the Italian restaurant closed because their sponsoring countries did not attend the Exposition that year.

American food restaurants represented at the Exposition included: a restaurant specializing in Tuna dishes, the Oakwood Barbecue with its outside barbecue pit to flavor the air, and, of course, the Ghirardelli Chocolate Building. Other American restaurants having displays were the Bean Pot, Jolly Roger, Doughnut Corp., Pig'n Blanket, Vacationland, California Coliseum Restaurant, Corn on the Cob, Fisherman's Grotto, Tropical Fruits, two Fish Stands, a Fike Coffee Shop, Louis Kahn stands, and a frozen custard stand.

The largest "entertainment" display at the Exposition was the "Cavalcade" show. In 1939, it was titled the "Cavalcade of the Golden West"; and "America! Cavalcade of a Nation", in 1940. The theater production, considered the "theme spectacle" of the Exposition, was performed in an auditorium that seated 7,000 people. The live action performance written by Art Linkletter covering 400 years of American history, was performed on a stage 400 foot in length and used stage sets that traveled on rails. The events depicted by the performance included the discovery of gold, the short reign of the Pony Express, and the San Francisco earthquake and fire. Some of the characters protrayed by the thespians were Portola, Balboa, Serra, Cortez, Fremont, Sutter, and Marshall.

Even before its official opening on February 18, 1939, the Golden Gate Exposition was a magnet for dignitaries and celebrities. President Roosevelt toured the island while the Exposition was under construction. Eleanor Roosevelt, during a separate tour than that of her husbands, actually operated a steam shovel (for a short time). J. Edgar Hoover also paid a short visit to the Exposition following its opening. The mayor of New York City, Fiorello LaGuardia, toured the Exposition with San Francisco's Mayor Rossi. Since New York was hosting the "World's Fair" at the same time as San Francisco was hosting the Exposition, there was the typical braggadocio attitude of "My city can do this better than your city." However, it is worth noting that after the Mayor returned to New York City the "World's Fair" adopted several methods used by the Golden Gate Exposition. Among the dignitaries that attended the Exposition were the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the Maharaja of Karputhala, India, who was accompanied by the British Consul, Sir Geoffrey Butler.

The Exposition drew "big name" entertainers. A partial list of those best known included: Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Count Basey and his orchestra, Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson, Fibber McGee, Kate Smith, Burns and Allen, John B. Hughes (newscasts), the Billy Rose Aquacade with Johnny Weismuller and Esther Williams, Phil Harris Review with Jack Benny and Mary Livingstone, Betty Grable, the violinist Rubinoff, Benny Goodman and his orchestra, the Ziegfield Follies, the Folies Bergere, the Fred Waring Glee Club, Lily Pons and Andre Kostelanetz, and the legendary Leopold Stokowski (the conductor in the movie "Fantasia") directing the San Francisco Symphony. One of the most noted events of the Exposition was a concert given on September 24, 1940. The concert, titled "Those Who Make America's Music", was a joint venture presented by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. This group included thirty-six composers some of which were famous names, such as George M. Cohan, Mack Gordon, Jerome Kern, Dave Stamper, Hoagy Carmichael, and Irving Berlin. See Figure 37.

Former President Hoover (standing)
New York Mayor LaGuardia (left)
Edgar Bergen (left) and Charlie McCarthy
Eddie Cantor (right)

FIGURE 37. ***Celebrities at the Exposition. Circa 1939.***
Note: Photographs of President Hoover, New York City Mayor La Guardia,Comic Edgar Bergen, and Actor Eddie Cantor enjoying the Golden Gate Exposition.

One of the better stories relating to the Exposition that best illustrates the old adage "... even the best laid plans can often go astray..." was that of baseball when Joe Sprinz, the catcher of the San Francisco Seals, attempted to set a world record. (Ref. Q). The story is as follows:

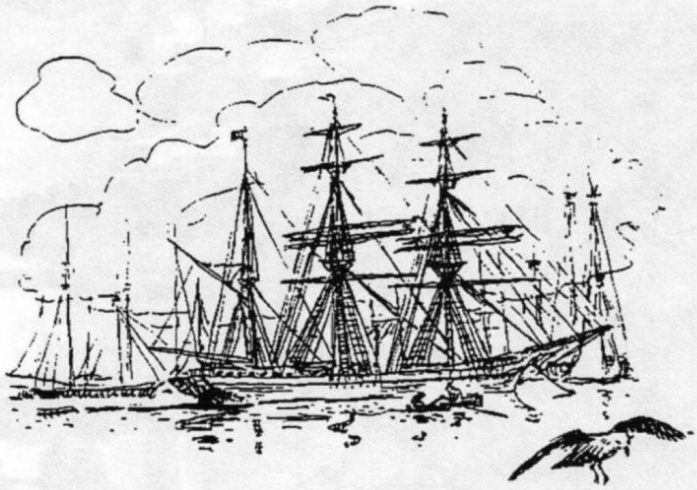
> "It was the hundredth anniversary of baseball - just the sort of historic event they loved to celebrate at Treasure Island - and the San Francisco Seals, of the erstwhile Pacific Coast League, sent their catcher, Joe Sprinz, over to the island for a jazzy demonstration of long - ball fielding.
>
> There was a sort of world record at stake. A man in Ohio had caught a ball dropped 758 feet from the top of the Terminal Tower in Cleveland. Sprinz figured to better that by nailing one tossed from the Goodyear blimp "Volunteer," hovering 800 feet above the field.
>
> The first drop fell into the stands, where 1,200 fans screamed and covered their heads. The second hit the field like a cannonball and buried itself six inches in the turf. The third was right to Sprinz, but the sun got in his eyes.
>
> They carried Sprinz to the hospital with a bashed nose, torn lips and four teeth knocked out of his dental bridge
>
> "Boy," said Sprinz, "I thought the blimp fell on me."

The "night lights" of the Exposition were simply spectacular. Their illumination filled the skies surrounding Treasure Island rendering it all aglow. Because of the beauty this bestowed on the island and the San Francisco Bay, the Golden Gate International Exposition was soon referred to as "The Floating City of Light" and "The Magic City". The display of lights, easily visible from San Francisco, was produced by a careful use of both colors and construction material. The walls of the 70-foot high buildings were light-colored stucco with embedded vermiculite (superheated mica flecks) causing each building to reflect light as if it were a movie screen. See Figure 38 and Figure 39. At sunset each evening, 10,000 strategically positioned colored floodlights would paint the building walls with radiant colors of pink, green, blue, and gold. Three hundred "black light" lamps shining on invisible weather-resistant luminescent paint located in niches, murals, and sculptures produced "colored pictures" that stood out in a phosphorescent glow against the adjacent colored walls. By combining assorted colored lights, as well as moving lights, a rainbow of colors from mauve to light green to dark blue to pale apricot were produced in a constantly changing array. To announce and celebrate special occasions or events, a marquee of twenty-four searchlights, each being thiry-six inches in diameter, displaying eight different colors, was mounted on the north end of Treasure Island. When turned on, the spotlights generated 1,440,000,000 watts (1.44 billion) of candlepower. The lights could be seen a hundred miles from the island.

Despite the excitement of the lights, the shows, the "big name" entertainers, the fact that the Exposition was happening during the largest economic depression in the history of the United States could not be ignored. Consequently, the number of visitors at the Exposition during 1939 was about half of that anticipated. Many of these visitors received "cut-rate" and "promotional" tickets which allowed them to attend the Exposition at a reduced price or without charge. As a result, the 1939 Exposition was a financial failure. For the 1940 Exposition, the promoters had

to cut display and vendor fees sharply. The emphasis on entertainment quickly changed from promoting the expensive "big name" entertainers and full concerts having separate admission, to "fast acts" that could entertain large crowds for free in the various Courts throughout the Exposition. See Figures 34, 35, 40, 41, and 42. Because of these changes, the 1940 Exposition survived economically.

While the Exposition drew public attention, so did the fact that the American involvement in World War II was becoming more and more certain; therefore, the Golden Gate International Exposition with its theme of "peace", closed on September 29, 1940. Ironically, the wheels were already in motion to convert the island for the purposes of war. Fifteen months later, the Japanese would bomb Pearl Harbor. The Navy's efforts in the War with Japan catapulted Treasure-Island into an important supporting role.



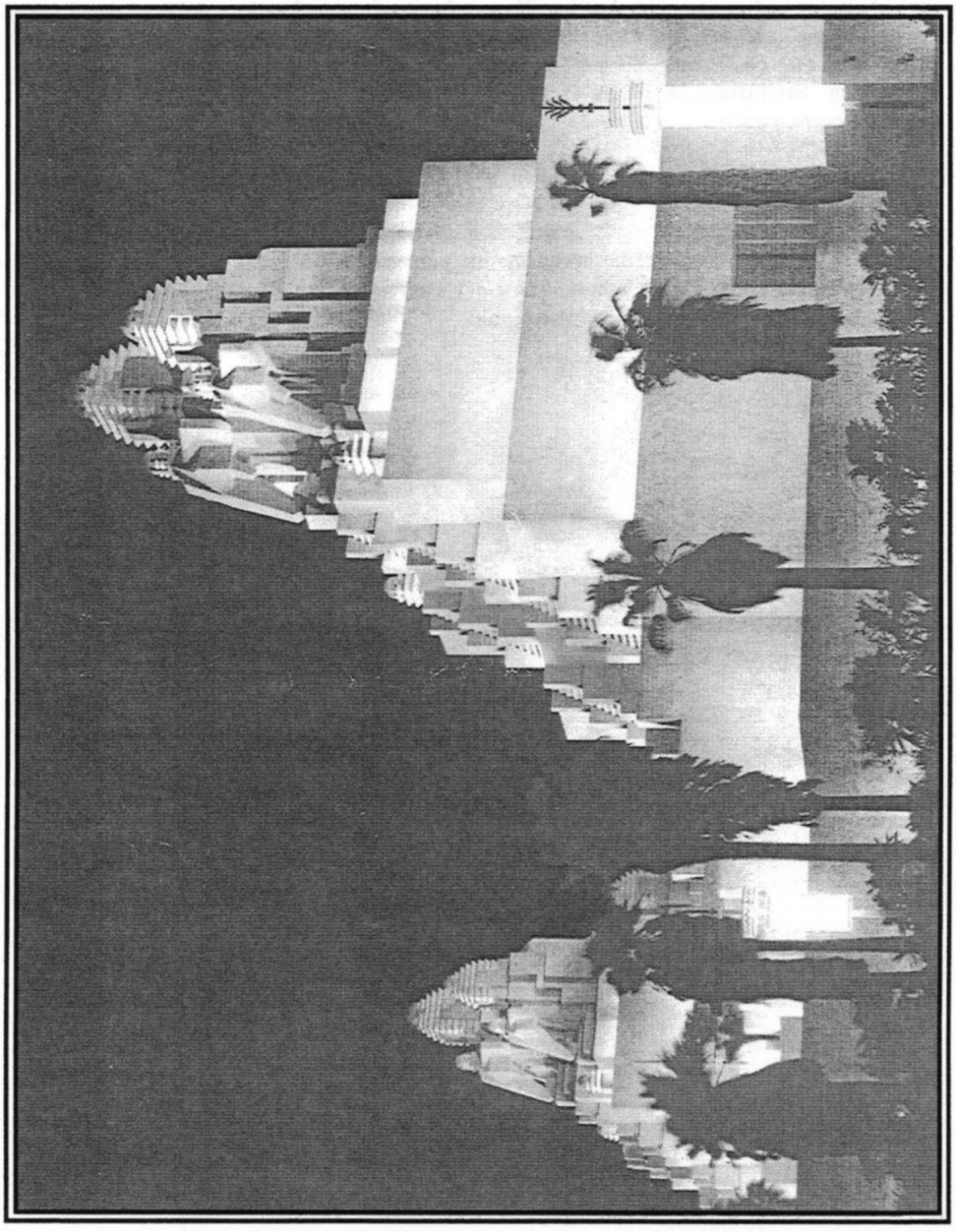


FIGURE 38. ***Elephant Towers at the Portals of the Pacific. Circa 1939.***
Note: A night photograph of the main gateway to the Exposition which featured the majestic "Elephant Towers".

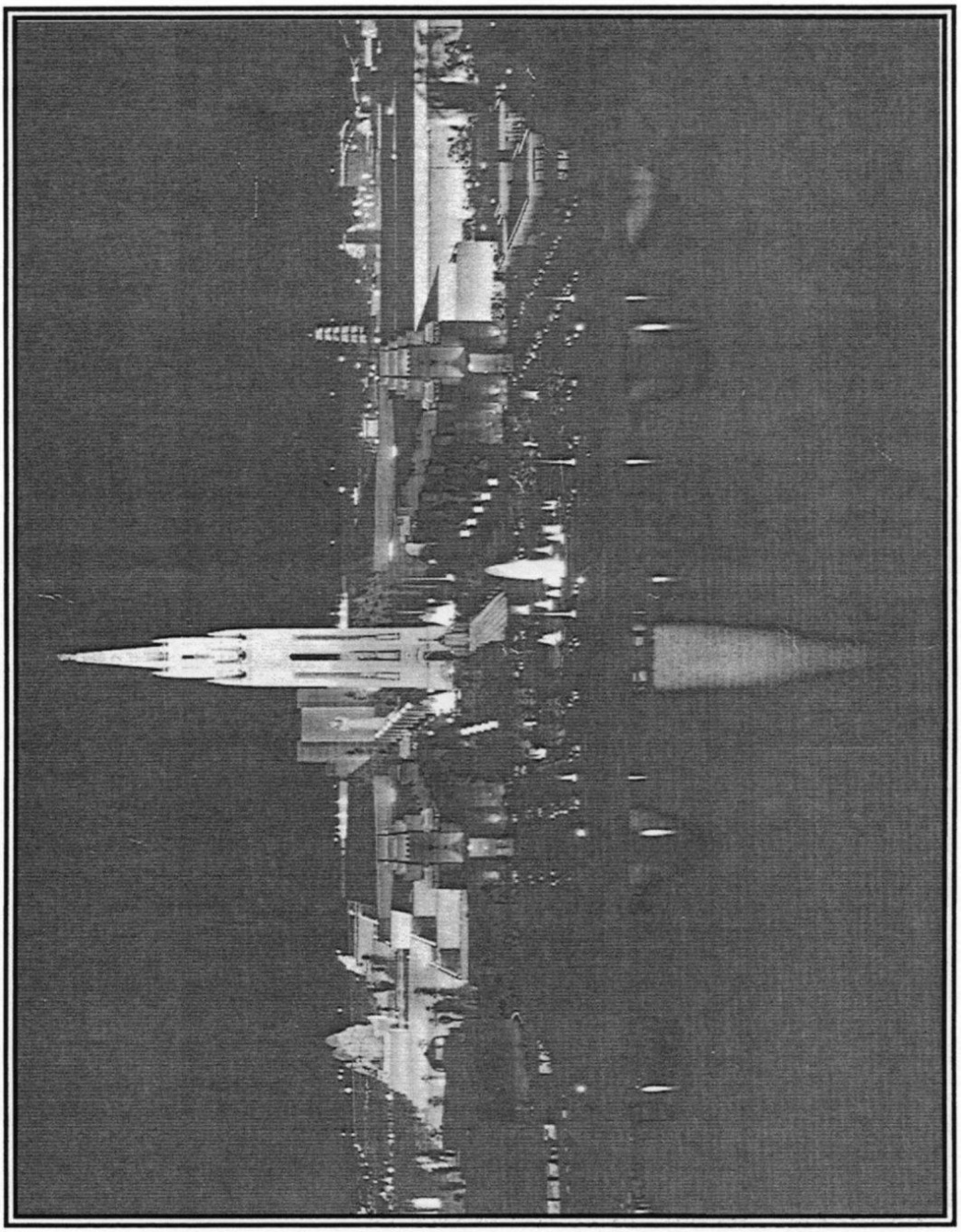


FIGURE 39. ***The Magic City Afloat. Circa 1939.***
Note: A night photograph of the Exposition at Treasure Island from Yerba Buena Island. The illuminated island gave it the appearance of a "Magic City Afloat" on the waters of the San Francisco Bay.

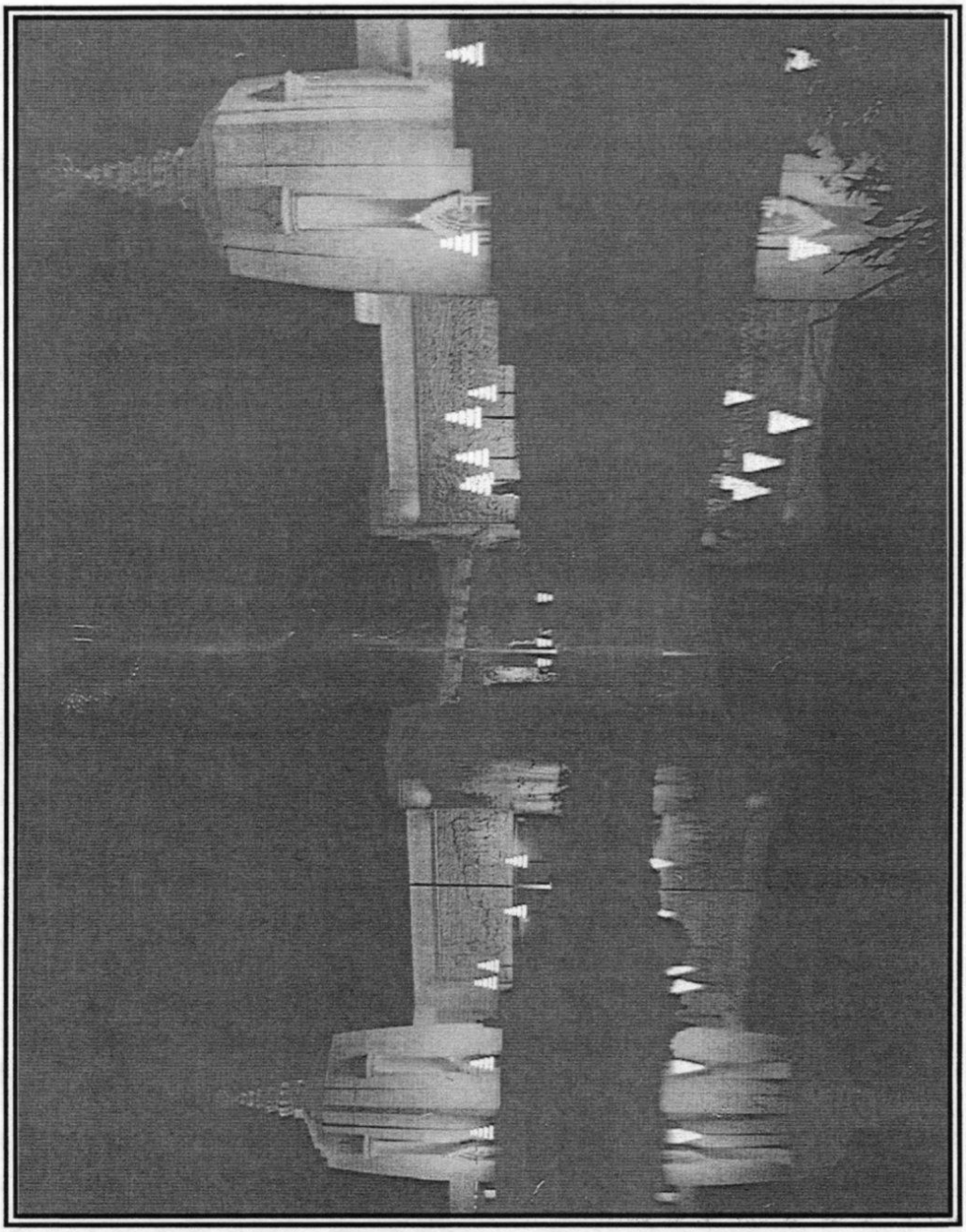


FIGURE 40. ***The Towers of the East. Circa 1939.***
Note: A night photograph of the "Towers of the East" at the Temple Compound casting their reflections in the placid waters of the "Lake of All Nations".

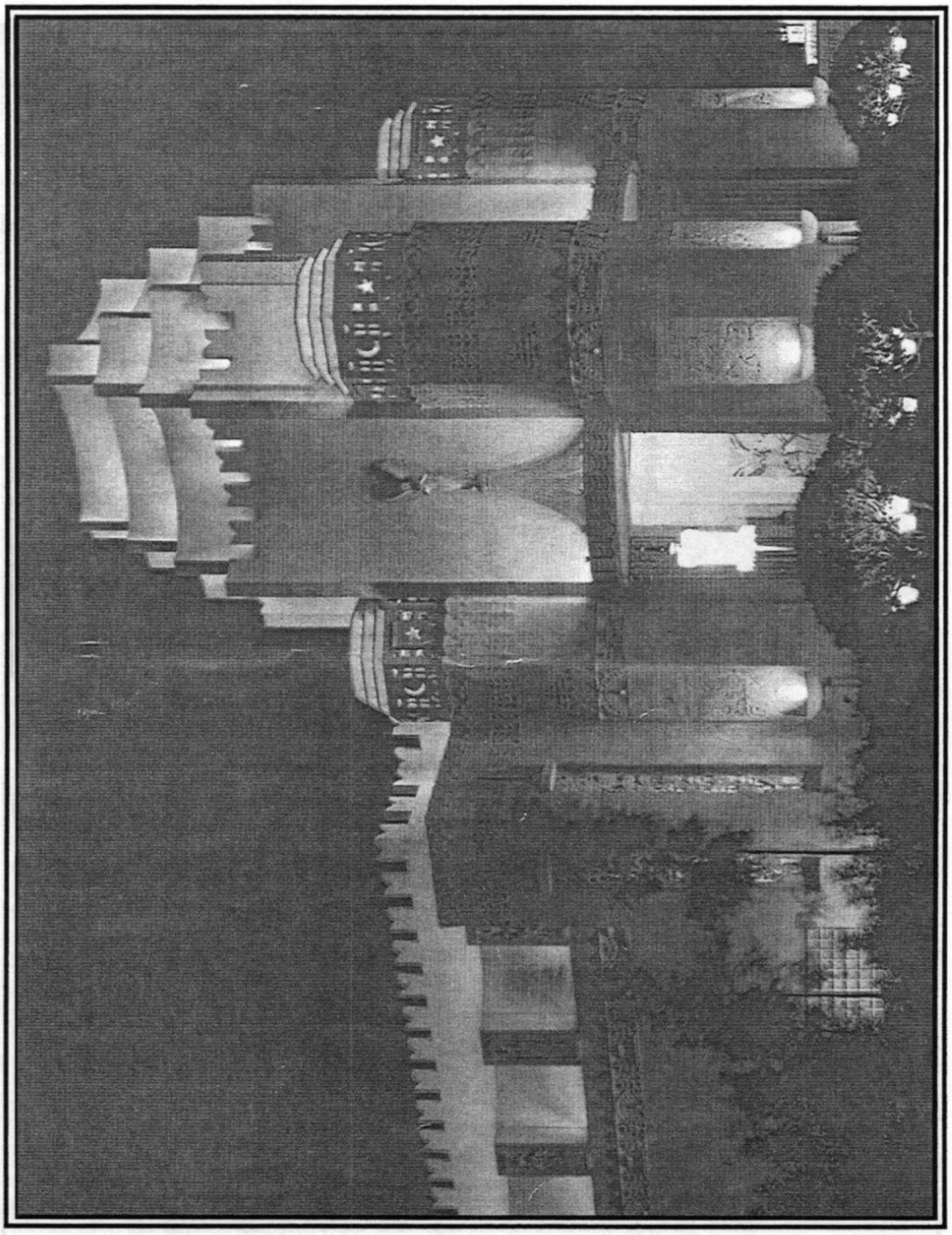


FIGURE 41. ***Tower of the South. Circa 1939.***
Note: A night photograph of the "Tower of the South" located in the "Court of the Moon". The awesome Tower was illuminated with orchid-tinted blue lights.

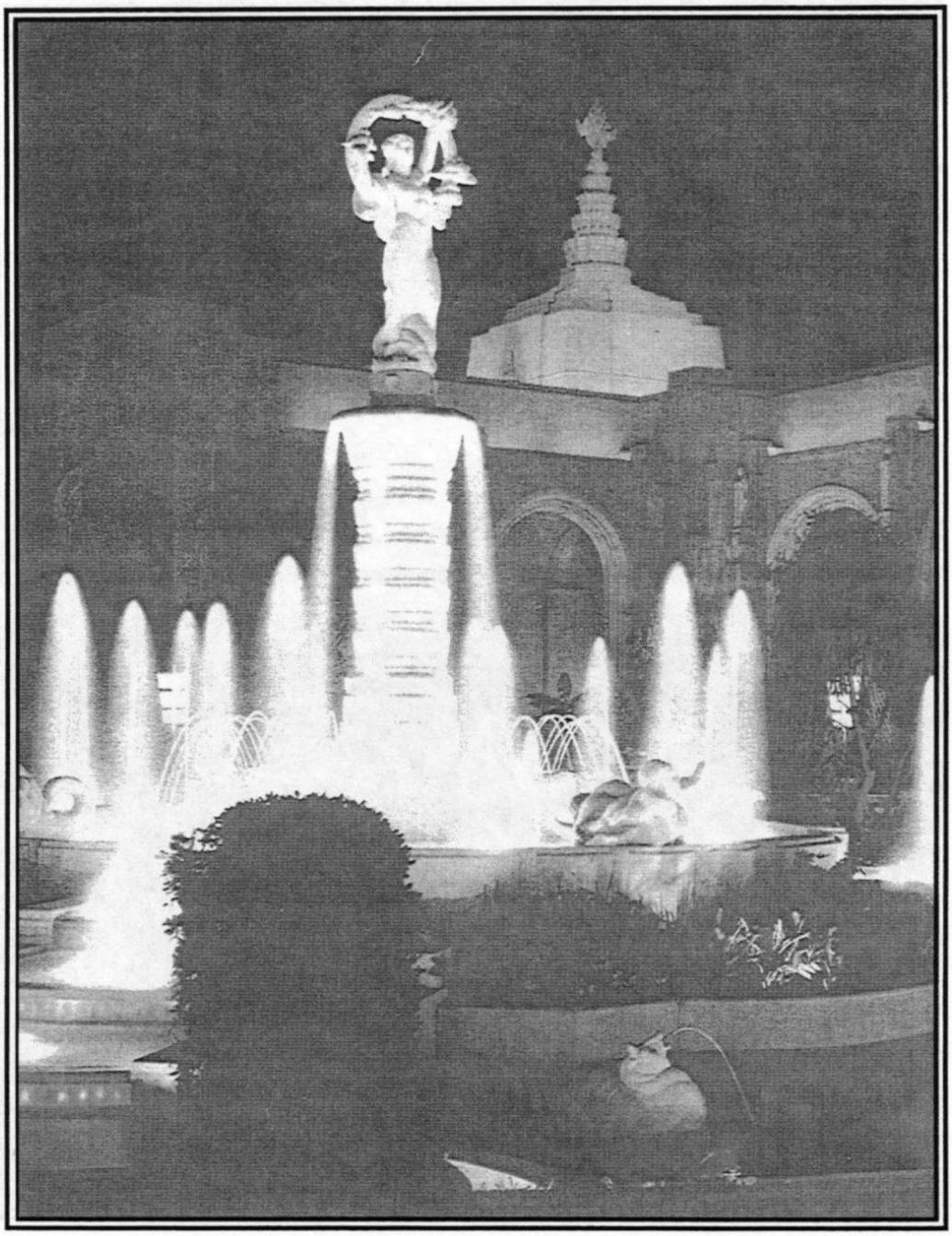


FIGURE 42. ***Court of Flowers Circa 1939.***
Note: A night photograph of the "Court of Flowers" featuring the "Girl and Rainbow" fountain (created by O.C.Malmquist). The "Tower of the East" is in the background.

2.3 Military Use and Occupation, 1940–Present (1995)

The World War II (WW II) Era and the Cold War Era are the two primary eras which divide the history of Treasure Island's military use and occupation. The WW II Era spans six years, 1940 through 1946. The Cold War Era began with the end of WW II and continued to 1989. With the "end" of the Cold War, military bases, such as Treasure Island, are being closed. For the purposes of this report, the post-Cold War Era (1990 and later) is considered to be the Cold War "demobilization" period.

2.3.1 World War II, 1940–1946

Even before the Golden Gate International Exposition had ended, the US Navy had realized the potential for a naval base at Treasure Island. Three months prior to the end of the Exposition, Admiral Greenslade sent a letter to the Navy Department in Washington DC requesting funds to lease the Island from the City of San Francisco. Since the military was concentrating on Hitler (the war in Europe), Admiral Greenslade's request was denied. However, Admiral Greenslade was undeterred in his quest. Convinced of the necessity, he sent a letter to the San Francisco City Council requesting the use of Treasure Island "for the duration of the National Emergency" (strong words, when there was no war on the West Coast). Fortunately for him, the City had already recognized the difficulties of making Treasure Island into an international airport. The City seized the opportunity of mutual aid and offered Admiral Greenslade the lease for Treasure Island in exchange for the Navy's assistance in obtaining bayshore land south of San Francisco for use as an international airport. This was agreeable to the Admiral. The Navy was granted a temporary lease to Treasure Island. Three months later, the Secretary of the Navy directed the Navy to negotiate with the City of San Francisco to "take over at the earliest possible moment and for the duration of the emergency as much or all of Treasure Island with suitable buildings as required for a Navy Section Base with barracks for four thousand and to serve as a combined Receiving Station, Distribution, and Training Center." On February 28, 1941, the City of San Francisco officially leased Treasure Island to the Navy. Negotiations for the airport land were completed in 1943; the City had its airport and the Navy gained title to Treasure Island.

2.3.1.1 Conversion Process

At first, the conversion from the Exposition to the Naval Training and Distribution Center, Treasure Island (TADCEN,TI) was fairly casual. Very little money was allocated by the Navy for the conversion process. Although the United States recognized Japan as a possible future problem, the US did not feel particularly threatened by the nation of the Rising Sun because Japan had been confining its actions to the Far East. Any US military development or "build-up" on the West Coast was more for general principles than because of any real sense of urgency. Obviously, the emphasis was still on the war in Europe. Hitler was already in control of most of the European countries and was starting to threaten England. The United States, heavily involved in the war there for at least a year, was devoting most of the available men and money to that war effort. Therefore, for most of 1941, the progress in the conversion of Treasure Island to a military installation was slow and, at times, haphazard. In fact, the only obvious hint of "progress" was the destruction of the Pacifica statue, who during the Exposition had proudly stood at the northern end of the Palaces as the centerpiece of the Court of Pacifica. Both Pacifica and the Tower of the Sun were demolished early in 1941. Eventually, the Tower of the Sun was replaced by a large, covered bandstand used for drill and muster. See Figures 43 and 44.

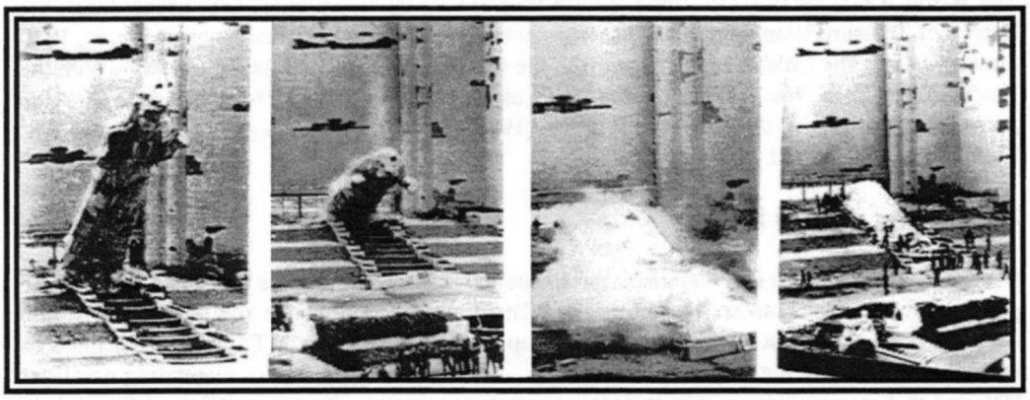


FIGURE 43. ***Demolition of "Pacifica". January 22, 1941.***

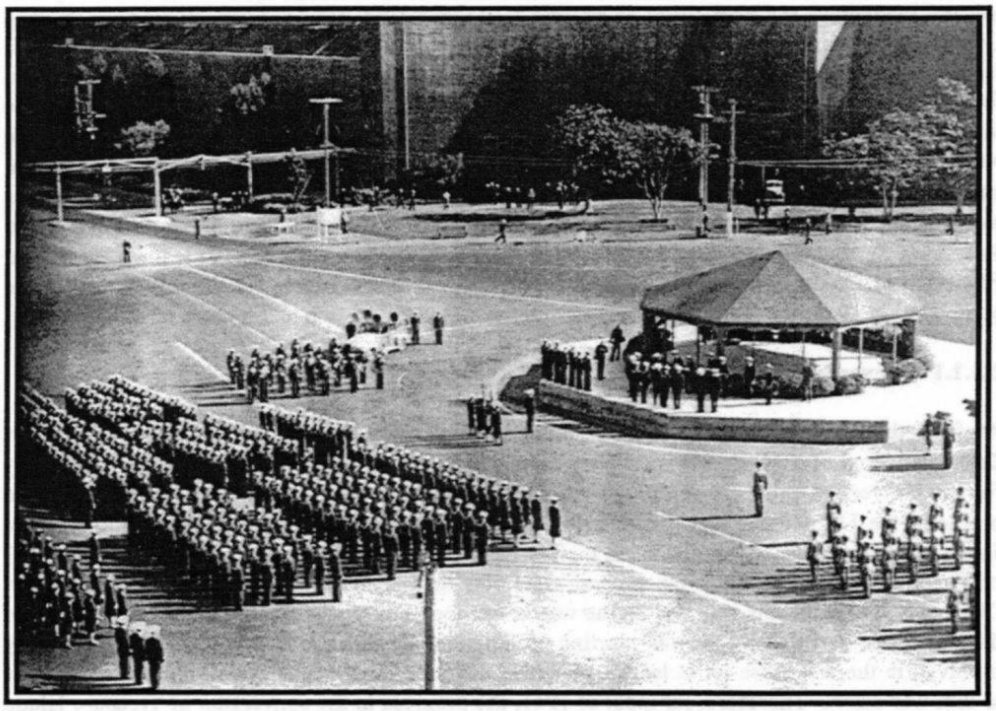


FIGURE 44. ***Troops on Review. Circa 1941.***
Note: The "Tower of the Sun", demolished in early 1941, was replaced by a large, covered bandstand which was used for drill and muster.

Captain Culp, Commanding Officer of the newly approved Section Base, established the base by bringing the *Delta Queen*. a paddlewheel river boat, down the Sacramento River to Treasure Island and tying her up at the ferry slip. The *Delta Queen* became the temporary barracks and training facility for the personnel of the "Local Defense Force" on the Island. The Supply Officer's account gives a sense of the situation at this early time of military presense:

> "The Supply activities of the 'Delta Queen Navy' consisted primarily of messing and this was accomplished after strenuous cleaning of the galley spaces. Grease was so thick that the best efforts failed to dislodge all of it, with the resultant galley fire, which thoroughly did the job of eliminating this grease hazard.
>
> The office consisted of flat boards on saw-horses, which had a tendency to fall apart at the passing of each rowboat. When requisitions were made for desks the answer was, 'what for?' Finally, by begging, pilfering, and other means, sufficient equipment was acquired to permit some semblance of an office."

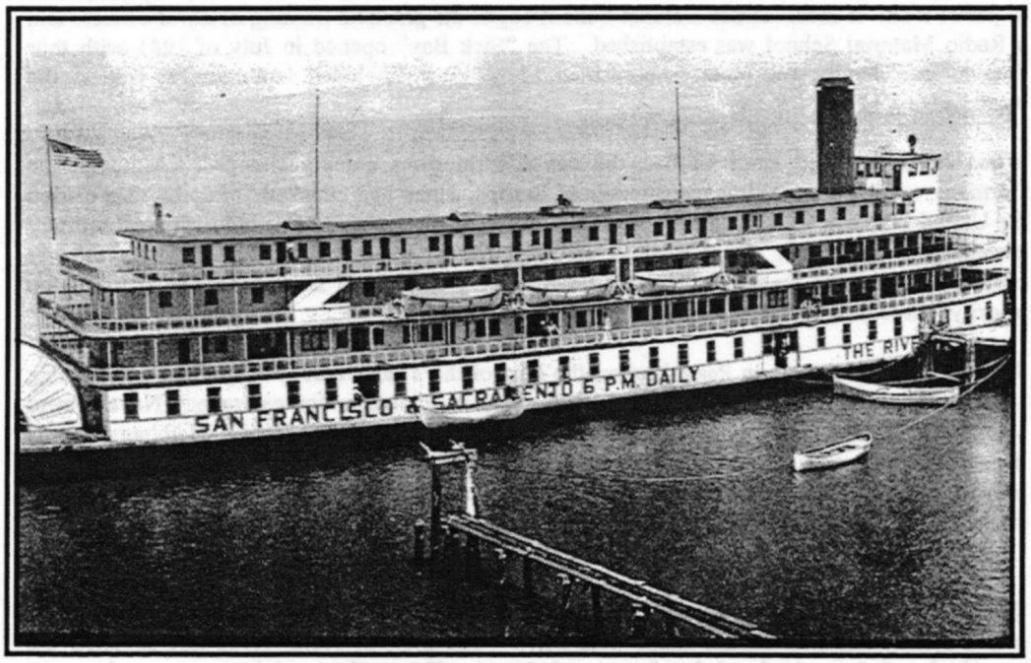


FIGURE 45. ***The Delta Queen. Circa 1941.***

Note: The Delta Queen had been making regularly scheduled runs between San Francisco and Sacramento, until, in 1941, Captain Culp procured the vessel for use by the newly established Section Base at Treasure Island. The Delta Queen served as temporary offices, barracks, training facility and galley until permanent building were erected on the island.

Rear Admiral Hugo R. Osterhaus, USN Retired, had joined the Navy in 1900. After having served in World War I and as Commanding Officer of Mare Island Naval Shipyard twice, the Rear Admiral retired. He again answered the call of his country when he came out of retirement and was reactivated as the Commander of the TADCEN and the United States Navy (USN) "Patrol Force". In spite of generally peaceful conditions on the West Coast, a USN "Patrol Force" was now in full operation because there were rumors of German submarine "Wolf Packs" attacking ships. Osterhaus and his mighty "Patrol Force" moved to Treasure Island on June 12, 1941.

The first major use of the Island by TADCEN was for training, inshore and offshore patrol, coastal lookouts, mine forces, and net defenses. The function of the base was to provide support for the Local Defense Forces. The installation also provided foul weather refuge for small patrol craft both inharbor and offshore, supplied small craft with stores and food, made minor ship repairs, and provided Quarters and recreational facilities for crews while in port for extended periods. With TADCEN and the Patrol Force located on the island, slowly but steadily, the deserted fairgrounds were converted to a naval station. Barracks were set up in what was known as the Hall of Western States during the days of the Exposition. A galley was commissioned in what had been the Federal Building. Fishing boats were converted to mine sweepers, and yachts to patrol craft. A local Harbor Defense School began the practical training of naval officers and a Radio Materiel School was established. The "Sick Bay" opened in July of 1941 with four doctors, one dentist, and nineteen corpsmen whose duties included sanitation, as well as the usual treating of the sick crew.

When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, the nation's priorities quickly changed. Although the Germans were still on a rampage throughout Europe, Japan had attacked US soil. This caused the United States to take Japan seriously. The US immediately shifted its industrial and military systems into high gear. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor did not alter the United States' war policies. Under the so-called "Hitler First Method", the war in Europe continued to be top priority, while the war in the Pacific came second.

The day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Port of the Tradewinds was jammed with fishing vessels, small craft, and luxury yachts released by their owners for emergency Naval Patrol service. Coastal tankers were considered targets for enemy submarines. Merchant vessels demanded gun crews and escorts. Until the arrival of four destroyers from San Diego, a grey-painted fishing vessel having good lines, fair speed, a couple of gun mounts, and a Navy crew served as that escort when the ships sailed through the huge submarine net which spanned the Golden Gate channel guarding the Harbor.

Twelve days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Armed Guard Center - Pacific came into existence as a command under TADCEN. The pre-war Navy could not envision the magnitude of the task ahead for the Armed Guard. This is depicted in an exerpt from the directive authorizing the establishment of the Center. The directive read: "It is contemplated that the administrative load will not exceed a maximum of one hundred fifty officers and one thousand two hundred men both at the Center and on duty at sea." Of course, this manpower count was rapidly exceeded. The Navy armed every merchant ship and transport vessel sailing from the US shore due west with an Armed Guard crew and at least one gun, usually a five inch, 38 caliber, dual purpose gun. It was the duty of the Armed Guardsmen to protect their ships from the attacking enemy planes and submarines. The first crew was assigned to duty aboard a

merchant vessel on December 20, 1941. Gear and, especially, men were extremely limited. Many crews went to sea with a "Petty Officer" in charge, rather than an officer, due to shortages of personnel. Even so, thirty-six vessels were equipped with gear and personnel within the ten day period of January 26 through February 5, 1942. At the end of the first six months, not one ship had been delayed in sailing while waiting for an Armed Guard crew or weapon.

In June of 1942, the Twelfth Naval District designated the Armed Guard Center as a Command. By December, 1942, one year after being established, the Armed Guard consisted of over eight thousand men and four hundred officers at sea. It was dangerous work since these vessels were in fact prime targets for Japanese and German Axis submarines. This sort of danger resulted in US military humor such as: "Sighted sub . . . blub . . . blub . . . blub . . . " and "Ready! Aim! . . . Abandon ship!".

Despite these hazards and difficulties, the Armed Guard grew to be one of the largest commands in the Navy. By the end of the war, it had grown to about fifteen times its originally anticipated size. At its largest size, it consisted of over forty five thousand enslisted men and over two thousand officers.

Realistically, a war in the Pacific would mean a large-scale naval war. As a result, within days the Treasure Island contingent was increased rapidly. Within a month, the conversion of the Exposition palaces into barracks, offices, and mess halls was well underway. Suddenly, new activities, new schools, and new commands arrived at TADCEN. Turning to "ship's company" for working personnel, huge changes were made to the island with materials and supplies that somehow were always delayed or followed far behind. To save time, World War I plans for "H" type barracks were broken out (Ref. P.) and used for building the new barracks to the east and north of the palaces. See Figure 46. The magnificent center section of the Federal Building was demolished and the two remaining wings were used for classrooms, a galley, and office space. See Figures 47 and 48.

Due to the rapid expansion, the Command was reorganized in June of 1942. Twenty separate divisions operated under three main command groups, Supply, Personnel, and Operations. Each were charged with several specific responsibilities to ensure the proper operation of the Island. All reported to the Chief Staff Officer, who in turn reported to TADCEN, still under the command of Rear Admiral Osterhaus. Under this new arrangement, the continued conversion of the palaces for military use was stressed. Most became barracks or training buildings, but some were converted based upon their earlier use. Palace K, the Foods and Beverages building, became the "mess hall", having a capacity to provide of over 7,000 meals per hour. Palace C-1, the Billy Rose Aquacade, became the swimming pool; Palace C-2 became the gymnasium. Both were used for recreation and combat training, such as "abandon ship" drills and "underway replenishment" training. Palace F, the Hall of Science, became the theater as did the north half of the Federal Building following the demolition of the Colonnade of States. The main warehouse, located on the northeast corner of the Island, soon became the First Lieutenant's Warehouse. The ferry landing and the athletic field, both located on the island's east side, remained as such. However, the western ferry landing was demolished. New piers were constructed on the eastern side of the island, as well as in the Port of the Trade Winds, which faced Yerba Buena Island.

The foreign pavilions and most of the state buildings, the Gayway, and the Cavalcade were demolished. The ponds were filled in to level the land. In their place came new buildings. These were mostly barracks and multipurpose structures used for administration and processing purposes.

Galley K, in its day, was considered to be the largest mess hall under one roof in the world. It served one man per second, operated six feeding lines simultaneously, and seated three thousand men at one time. See Figures 49 and 50. On occasion, eighteen thousand men were fed in a two hour period. The galley employed one hundred cooks, five hundred mess cooks (line servers and busboys), and one hundred bakers. The volume of food they prepared on a daily basis all but boggles the mind. The average daily food preparation included:

- Five thousand pounds of fresh baked bread
- Fifty thousand doughnuts (when served)
- Four thousand pies(when served).
  Note: Over five tons of apples were used for the pies for Christmas Day.
- Three hundred gallons of soup per meal
- Fifty gallons of freshly made mayonnaise per meal
- Two tons of steak per meal
- Two hundred gallons of gravy per meal

In 1946, a devistating fire destroyed Barracks I and J, as well as Galley K. During 1947, the remainder of the Palaces were razed, except for Palace C-1 (swimming pool) and the Elephant Gate Building.

For personal support of the military personnel stationed at Treasure Island, a large Ship's Service was established. The Ship's Service consisted of three main stores located on Treasure Island, and one additional store with a restaurant located on Yerba Buena Island. Each had branch services covering everything from a tire change to a permanent wave. Visiting a main store was equivalent to visiting a large department store. Under one roof was the general merchandise section, the cigar, drug, and candy counter, a restaurant, barber shops, photography studio, travel burea, jewelry store, watch repair shop, magazine counters, luggage shop, book store, florist, frosted malt shop, officers' clothing store, and main dining room. A million candy bars were sold each month; cigarette sales reached thirty-two thousand packs a day; and as many as ten thousand frozen malts were sold daily. The laundry had a quota of ten thousand bundles of laundry each week. The cobbler shop repaired fifteen hundred pairs of shoes each week. At the barber shops, twelve hundred heads of hair were cut each day.

FIGURE 46. ***"Grand Hotel" of Treasure Island. Circa 1942.***
Note: World War I plans of "H" type barracks were used to establish new barracks in and near the palaces of the Exposition. The photograph shows one of theses barracks located in what was once a spacious palace. This particular barracks, with bunks sandwiched one against another, became known as Treasure Island's "Grand Hotel"

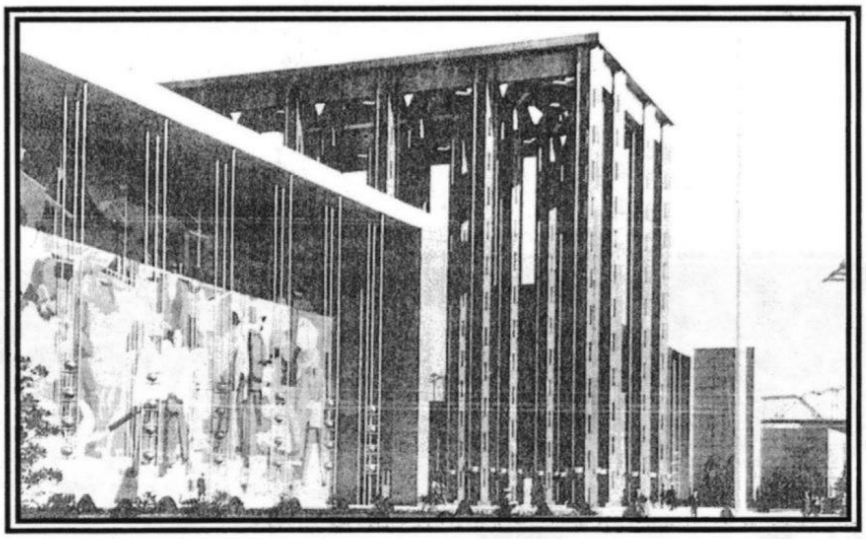


FIGURE 47. ***Federal Building (during the Exposition). Circa 1939.***

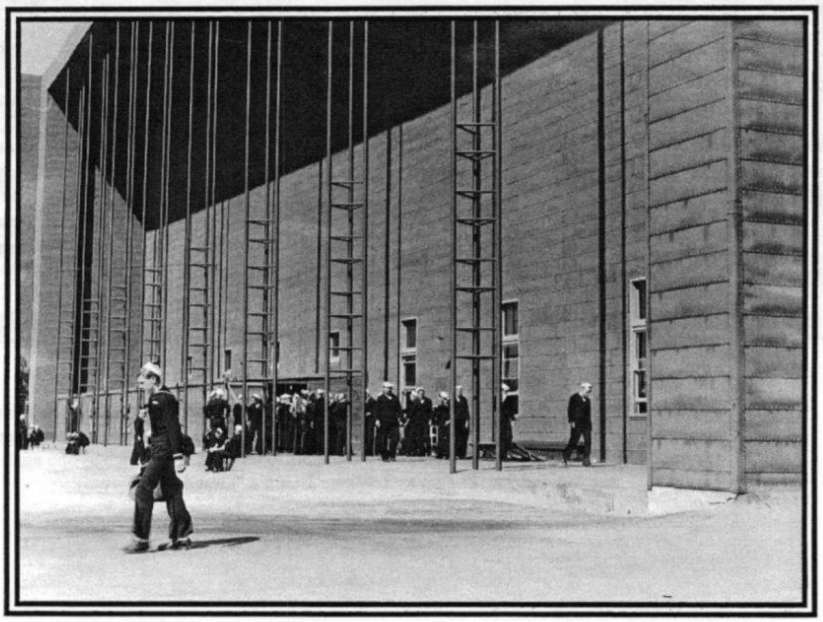


FIGURE 48. ***Federal Building (after military conversion). Circa 1943.***

Note: Both photographs, Figures 47 and 48, are representative of the same view of the Federal Building.

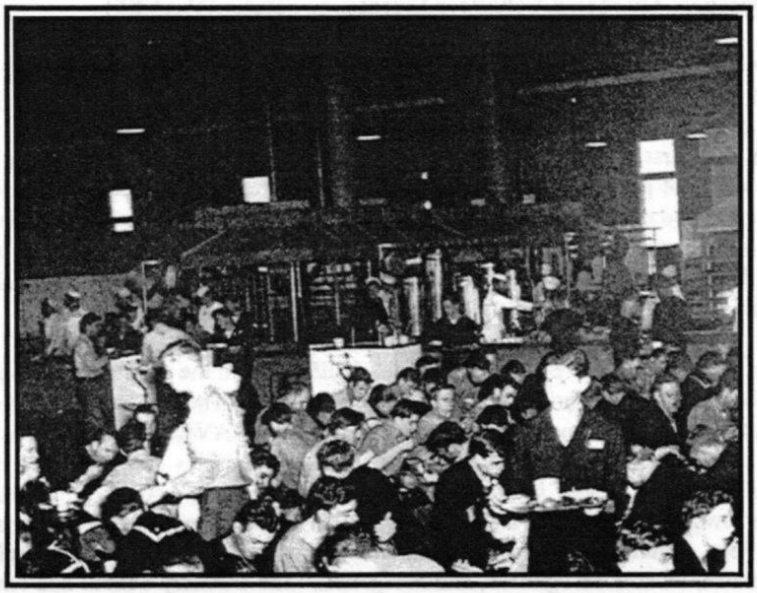


FIGURE 49. ***Chow time in Galley K. Circa 1942.***

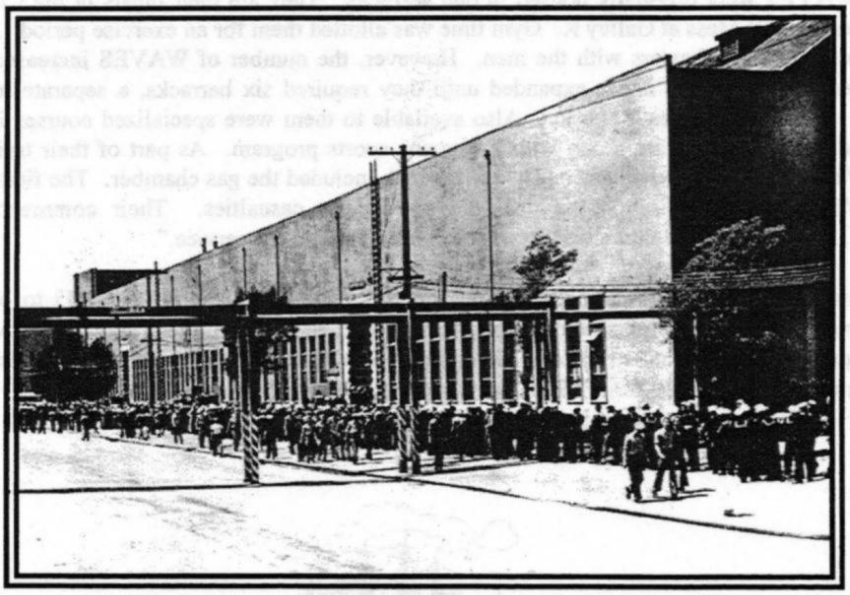


FIGURE 50. ***Galley K. Circa 1942***
Note: At Galley K, even when serving 7,000 men per hour, the chow line still stretched the length of the building and around the corner

2.3.1.2 Women's Appointed Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES)

The war in Europe and Japan could not have been fought nearly as effectively if it had not been for the active, willing participation of women. As was true in much of the country, at Treasure Island these women took the title of Women's Appointed Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES). The first eighteen WAVES came aboard Treasure Island on November 30, 1942. At first they were not particularly welcome in "this man's navy"; but as the operations overseas called for more and more Navy men, the WAVES took over an ever increasing number of jobs to keep the large naval station in running order which resulted a greater acceptance of their presence. Eventually, over eight hundred officers and enlisted women were attached to fifteen different activities at the island, including some traditionally held by men.

The largest number of WAVES stationed at TADCEN were to the supply and disbursing offices, the commissary, the fire fighting school, and the dispensary. The dispensary's Physical Therapy Department personnel/staff positions were mostly held by WAVES, including a WAVE "officer in charge". Other commands on the island also had large numbers of WAVES on duty. In most places, the WAVES worked in administrative, secretarial, and bookkeeping fields; however, there were always exceptions. The Communication Division was manned almost entirely by WAVES. See Figure 51. At the Operational Training School, WAVES taught signalling, damage control, lookout recognition, and navigation. The Gunnery School had ten WAVES on the instructor's roster. The Radio Materiel School boasted of having the only WAVE printer on the station who was one of a few throughout the country. She printed textbooks for instructional use, working with photography, developing, and printing materials.

The WAVES were originally housed in one barracks. They ate their meals in the Chief Petty Officers (CPO) Mess at Galley K. Gym time was allotted them for an exercise period. And they shared one of the theaters with the men. However, the number of WAVES increased quickly and, as expected, their needs expanded until they required six barracks, a separate mess hall, three theaters, and a beauty parlor. Also available to them were specialized courses in bridge, knitting, Spanish, and art, along with a womens sports program. As part of their training, the WAVES went through the "gas mask" drill, which included the gas chamber. The first group of WAVES that went through the drill did so without casualties. Their comment was — "We . . . consequently felt we were pretty well initiated into the service."

The number of WAVES stationed at Treasure Island peaked in February, 1945 to over eight hundred. Then, by way of attrition, promotion, and transfer, the numbers swiftly decreased. By December 1945, only one of the original eighteen WAVES was still stationed on the Island. By the end of the war, the WAVES had genuinely earned the tribute bestowed them by Admiral King — "An inspiration to all hands in the Naval service."

Figure 51. ***The WAVES at TADCEN, Communications Division. Circa 1943.***
Note: Over eight hundred officers and enlisted women were attached to fifteen different activities at the island. Some of these activities were traditionally held by men. The Communication Division was eventually manned almost entirely by WAVES.

2.3.1.3 Military Training

The first technical school to open on Treaure Island was the Radio Materiel School. The school opened October 1941, with nine officers, nine Chiefs and six hundred students. The conditions under which the newly established school functioned were a true indication of both the low priority Treasure Island had in the ranks of military schools, and the determination of the station to complete its mission. The construction of the buildings which housed the Radio School were not yet completed at the time of the first classes. As described in the book "The Naval History of Treasure Island" (Ref. P):

> "The Bay Area rainy season was in full swing and remained so for the first forty five days of school. The heating plant had blown up and a donkey boiler had been installed to provide warmth. The books and equipment for the school which had been promised by Washington, D.C. had failed to materialize and the only material on hand was some radio equipment that could not be utilized for some months to come. Classes were started using mimeographed pamphlets brought from Bellevue by some of the officers and men.
>
> Examinations were given previous to commencement of the school for the six hundred students, and the highest fifty that showed possibilities of being instructor material were chosen and in a very short time were given an outline of what would be expected of them in the next few days as teachers instead of students. Fortunately, among this first group were several Electrical Engineers, men of high caliber, who later became excellent instructors."

The first class attending the Radio Materiel School graduated in June, 1942. Shortly thereafter, the original quota of one hundred men per month was doubled to two hundred men per month. The student level continued to rise until it eventually leveled off at four hundred graduates per month. There the quota maintained throughout the remainder of the war. Interestingly, the Radio Materiel School on Treasure Island graduated more than ten thousand Radio Technicians by Victory in Japan Day (V-J Day), which accounted for more than half of all Radio Technicians trained by the Navy during that period.

As the war expanded, training grew at a rapid rate. From a humble beginning as a Local Defense School attached to TADCEN, the "Pre-Commissioning School" during the first eighteen months of the war successfully completed the training of twenty-five hundred reserve line officers, and administered "deck training" to numerous ships crews. Through development and expansion of the Pre-Commissioning Center, the Operational Training School was formed as the primary training unit. The Pre-Commissioning Training Center and the Operational Training School combined to create a "Treasure Island University" campus for training the crews of the Navy ships that steamed under the Golden Gate. The mission of the Operational Training School was to prepare crews for duty on (1) the new ships coming out of the shipyards, (2) fast cruisers, (3) destroyers of the "Tin Can Navy", (4) the large auxiliaries of the "A" Fleet, and (5) the "work horse" Coast Guard Cutters. The school also provided post-graduate training to thousands of military personnel, mostly serving on combatant and auxiliary ships of the Pacific Fleet, as well as to Armed Guardsmen and ratings of the Royal Canadian Navy. More importantly, the professors imparted the "facts of life" to more than one hundred thousand officers and bluejackets in order to help them fight a winning war at sea and return home safely.

By the spring of 1943, the overall training program of the Pre-Commissioning Training Center had greatly expanded. Training was not only provided at Treasure Island, but had also spread out to other local military facilities. The expanded training consisted of the following: Fire Fighting (at Mare Island Naval Shipyard), Gunnery (at Point Montara), Lookout (at the Navy Defense School), Gunnery and Gyro (at the Treasure Island Advanced Fleet Training School), as well as lectures given by the new ship's officers. Frequently, this resulted in a "hit-or-miss" quality to the training.

To remedy this problem, in May, 1944, the control military training for the servicemen was placed under the Commanding Officer of the Pre-Commissioning Center. Soon the concentration was on scheduling training based on classification to ensure that the right man was being put in the right job in accordance with his field of training. When ships were being initially manned with fifteen percent of personnel who had sea experience and eighty five percent of personnel who had never been on the ocean, the importance of this classification becomes obvious. The school obtained six vessels for use in practical training. These training vessels included: an auxiliary transport ship (AP), the USS *Arlington*; a destroyer (DD), the USS *Hanynesworth*; a patrol craft (PC) (vessel name undetermined) which was used for training in submarine hunting; a yard patrol craft (YP) (vessel name undetermined) which was used as a target; a converted yacht, the *Palomas*, which was used as a command vessel; and a yard barge ("covered lighter - self-propelled") (YF), the *YF-843,* which was also used as a target. In the process of training, each servicemen spent approximately one week aboard the vessels so they would not be completely "green" when they reported for duty in the fleet. In addition, the advanced training schools offered included such skills as: Fire Control, Gunner's Mates, Electric Hydraulics, Gyro Compass, Rangefinder Operation, Advanced Welding, and Underwater Cutting and Welding.

As mentioned before, even though Japan had struck at US soil, the war in Europe still took priority. Consequently, the land and naval forces in the Pacific were denied the resources necessary to prepare for a total war effort against the Japanese. Because Treasure Island was the closest spot to the war in the Pacific within the continental boundary of the nation, the station felt the impact of each battle — sending replacements of trained bluejackets (enlisted men) and officers and new ships, on one hand . . . and on the other, giving immediate hospital care to the wounded veterans and comfort to the weary who stepped off the battered ships. Necessarily, the rapid expansion of all training programs highlighted those troubled days. Under the command of TADCEN, the Fleet Operational Training School, Radio Materiel School, and the Advanced Naval Training School devised new and intensive courses, along with "stepped up" schedules, in order to successfully meet the needs of the fleet.

2.3.1.4 Hospital

The first "Sick Bay" on Treasure Island opened in July of 1941. Initially the facility was intended to provide care of minor routine complaints (sprains, colds, headache, and broken bones, etc.) of those sailors serving land duty at the island. It was not designed, however, to deal with the large number of men that flooded the island in the days surrounding the events at Pearl Harbor. To resolve the health care problem, in April 1942, a dispensary opened in the building which was prevoiusly known as the "California Southern Counties Building" during the Golden Gate International Exposition. The dispensary building provided room for forty dental units, five prosthetic operating units, and a laboratory. It was immediately in full operation, and like

everything else on the island, expanded rapidly due to necessity. Soon, there were sixty dentists; and eventually, the medical division was maintaining dispensaries at additional locations including: Treasure Island (2 each), Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco (on Market Street), and the "pre-embarkation" barracks (refer to Section 2.3.1.6).

Even with all the expansion, the existing dispensary system still could not meet the ever increasing needs of the military personnel. A new hospital, commissioned on April 4, 1942, received its first patient on July 15, 1942. By September 1942, the hospital had two hundred sixty seven patients, but, lacked proper accomodations for them. The hospital, built with a capacity of five hundred beds, was woefully inadequate for dealing with the demand. Patient admissions were limited to acute medical or surgical cases. The overflow of convalescing patients were taken to other nearby hospitals. By December 1942, eight months after commissioning, the hospital had cared for more than twenty five hundred patients and the load was still increasing. Through 1943, the hospital, with a staff of approximately sixty officers and three hundred enlisted corpsmen, admitted over ten thousand patients for medical care. A Physio-Therapy Department was placed in full operation in March 1943; and in September of that same year, the Epidemiology Department was added to list of specialty departments at the hospital.

All wounded servicemen flown in by plane from Fleet hospitals in the South and Central Pacific were routed to Treasure Island for care. None were turned away. To help handle the load, a new structure was built to house the Clinical Laboratory, Epidemiological Unit, Blood Bank, and School of Tropical Medicine. The Blood Bank not only handled all transfusions for the Treasure Island Hospital, but furnished whole blood when and where needed, as well as plasma to the ships deployed to the war zones. To ensure a good supply of plasma, the ships would send their crews to donate blood which was then converted to plasma and returned to the ship. Overall, the response to the need for blood was excellent.

The School of Tropical Medicine, located in the entire west wing of the new building, was established for the purpose of training Medical Officers and Corpsmen in the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and control of diseases, as well as training in the conditions facing them during the island-hopping war. For officers, the course lasted five weeks. It was, however, a ten week course for the enlisted men. The primary teaching material available for laboratory training and examination was blood smears taken from malaria victims.

The year 1944 became the busiest in the history of the hospital. Patient admissions soared over seventeen thousand five hundred, while hospital staffing remained the same as that of 1942. In order to bolster the hospital's small staff, the district Medical Officer assigned Medical Officers and Corpsmen to the hospital on a temporary duty basis from those units being assembled and/or awaiting transportation to oversea assignments. This helped to reduce the working load of the hospital staff.

In 1945, WW II came to an end; but not before another ten thousand patients had passed through the doors of the hospital for admission. Of these patients, one hundred three repatriates, civilians returned from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines, were quartered (housed) at the hospital and given necessary treatment, physical check-ups, and Red Cross assistance pending the return to their homes.

The Hospital operated its own Welfare and Recreation department to provide comfort and entertainment for both ambulatory and bed-ridden patients. Patients often received visits from the Grey Ladies of the Red Cross and noted celebrities, watched movies, and enjoyed hobbies and crafts. When the Hollywood stars would visit Treasure Island, they would rarely leave without making a tour of the hospital. Some of the patients had "up close" visits from stars such as Sonja Henie and Bing Crosby.

The busiest day of the hospital's history was V-J Day. Three complete surgical teams worked round-the-clock providing medical attention to those casualties of the "end of war celebrations". By the end of the night an entire ward had been designated just for patients having fractured their jaws during the celebrations. All in all, the surgeons treated one hundred twenty five cases that day and night, however, not one of them was a corpsman.

2.3.1.5 Recreation and Entertainment

The Navy was well aware of the recreational needs of the servicemen. To support their needs, Treasure Island, at its peak, provided three theaters, two gymnasiums, three swimming pools, three large athletic fields, several bowling alleys, the Hostess House, the Recreation Center, and Chief Petty Officer's (CPO) club. Each barracks had its own recreational lounge and reading room. The desire for news was satisfied by the *Masthead*, an eight page newspaper of the station which had a distribution of approximately twenty thousand every Saturday.

In line with this policy, the Navy continued to boost the morale of its men by bringing in "big name" entertainers, USO Camp Shows, dance bands on tour, night club floor shows, the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, and nationally known musical stars. Just to name a few of the stars providing entertainment at Treasure Island, the following "big names", at one time or another, appeared on the station marquee: Bing Crosby, Bob Hope (see Figure 52), Jeannette McDonald, Grace McDonald, Gracie Fields, Kay Kyser, Bill Robinson, the Glenn Miller Band, Benny Goodman and his jazz band, the Marx Brothers, Jose Iturbi, Sonja Henie, Orson Welles, Carmen Miranda, and Linda Darnell. Station dances were held regularly in the big gymnasium with hostesses arriving by bus from USO Hospitality Houses, sororities, and civic clubs of the Bay Area to dance with the four thousand sailors to the sounds of the Navy bands. See Figure 54. The command also brought in special events, such as a complete three-ring circus, the Ice Follies (see Figure 53), a championship Rodeo, and the Aquacade.

Sports were also a major part of base recreation. During World War II and for a while thereafter, sports teams from the various military commands often competed on a level with the "better" college teams. Treasure Island supported such contests as baseball, football, basketball, swimming, and even rugby. See Figure 55 and Figure 56.

Figure 52. ***Bob Hope at Treasure Island. Circa 1942.***

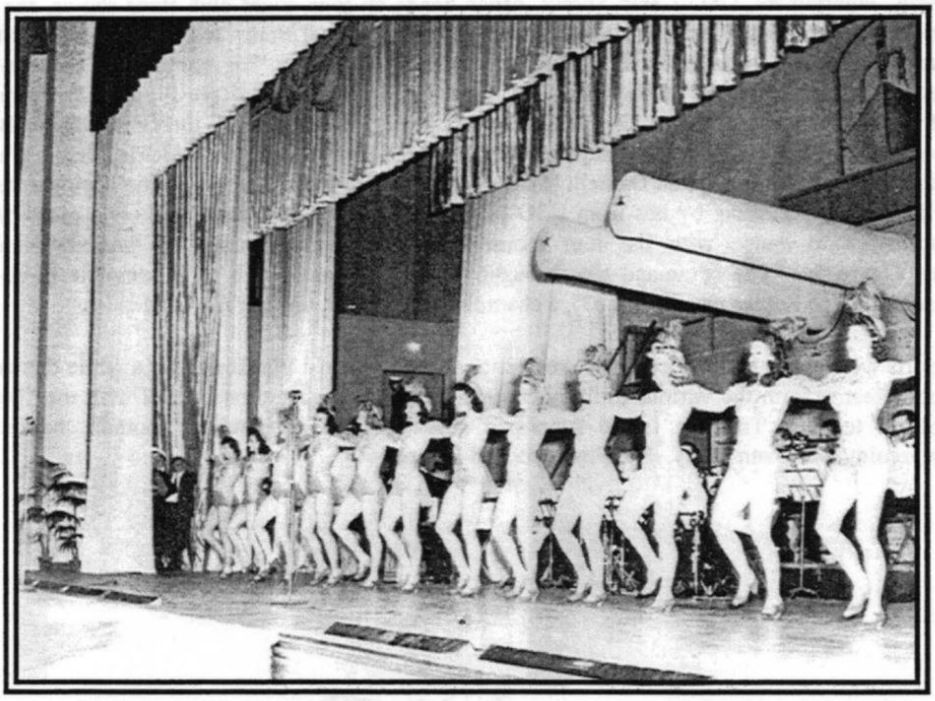


FIGURE 53. ***"Follies" show at the Basilone Theater. Circa 1942.***

FIGURE 54. ***USO Dance. Circa 1942.***
Note: United Service Organization (USO) dances became a common form of entertainment for the sailors at Treasure Island. The dances featured many famous name entertainers, as well as Navy bands.

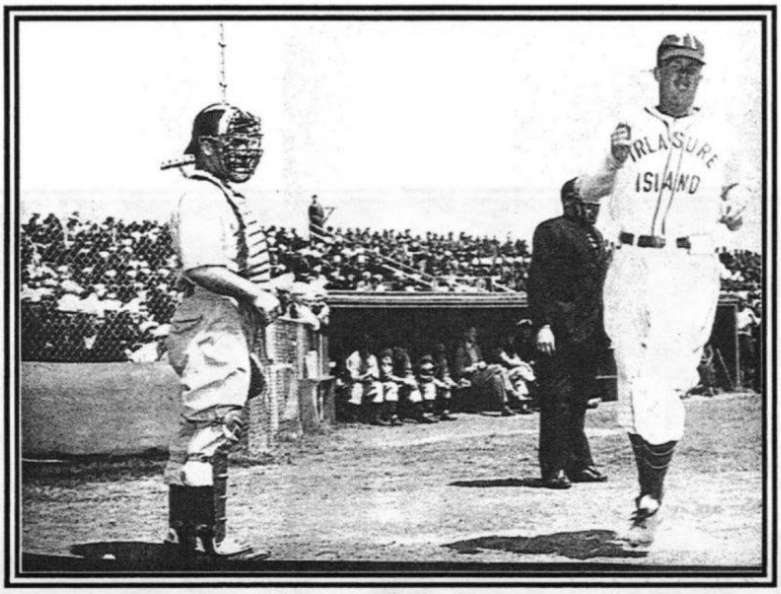


FIGURE 55. ***Baseball at Treasure Island. Circa 1942.***
Note: The attending crowd which filled the bleechers to capacity, cheered as another run was scored by Treasure Island.

FIGIRE 56. ***Rugby at Treasure Island. Circa 1942.***

2.3.1.6 Embarkation Barracks

During WW II, the single largest function of TADCEN was to group servicemen into ship's crews, train them, and then assign the crew to a ship bound for war. The final step of assembling the troops and placing them aboard their assigned duty ship, justified the second major wave of construction on Treasure Island. In 1943, after testing a new integrated method to assemble servicemen for embarkation, the station decided to implement the method which involved having everything a man would need prior to embarkation, available in one place. This included everything from getting a toothbrush to dental work to retaining a legal advisor (possibly to clear up any domestic entanglements). From February through April of 1944, the station set up an "embarkation" camp for the sole purpose of easy accessibility for prossessing the troups.

The Navy constructed barracks, a dispensary, a theater, athletic field, galley and other necessary buildings in a large area on the northeast side of the island. When construction was completed, a fence was installed about the perimeter of the entire area. All servicemen destined for deployment to their assigned ship were restricted to the area inside the fence unless they had obtained a pass. Althouth the men complained that they were basically being treated as prisoners, the Navy had its reasons for their containment. The reasons were primarily to make the process easier to (1) quickly gather all the men assigned to a ship should the ship's sailing schedule inadvertently change, as it so often did; and (2) pass messages, to those men they were intended for, via the loudspeaker systems of the day, as primitive as it was. The system did serve its function and, no matter how the men felt about their encampment, it did work well. The Treasure Island station was able to increase the rate of loading men aboard ships from three hundred men per hour to a thousand men per hour. This in turn raised the overall embarkation rate from twenty five thousand men per month to a capacity of sixty thousand men per month. See Figure 57. In all actuality, this capacity was never attained. The maximum number of men to ever embark in one month was forty three thousand men who were processing to go home from the war.

2.3.1.7 The Height of the War

In May 1944, Rear Admiral Hugo R. Osterhaus, commander of TADCEN and the "Patrol Force", was relieved of his duty by Captain R. W. Cary. Captain Cary was a Congressional Medal of Honor winner and a highly decorated veteran of the amphibious assaults on Sicily, Salerno and Anzio. His commands had included the USS *Savannah*, during the first assaults on Sicily and Salemo; and the USS *Brooklyn* in the assault on Anzio.

Captain Cary's first priority at Treasure Island was to evaluate the effectiveness of internal operations and their services to the forces afloat. Preparations were undertaken to meet an even greater demand for both training and distribution of personnel that were considered absolutely necessary at the time. The "just-completed" embarkation area of the island had been activated. In no time, it developed into a smooth, rapid, and accurate method of transferring men to their respective commands. Further consolidation of general services and an increase in berthing, mess, and recreational facilities found Treasure Island equipped to handle three times its supposedly maximum capacity during the final year of the war. This held true, not only of the embarkation rate, but also for the training programs.

FIGURE 57. ***Troops mustered for overseas embarkation. Circa 1943.***

Note: The Navy constructed barracks, a dispensary, a theater, athletic field, galley and other necessary buildings in a large area on the northeast side of the island. When construction was completed, a fence was installed about the perimeter of the entire area. All servicemen destined for deployment to their assigned ship were restricted to the area inside the fence unless they had obtained a pass. The Treasure Island station was able to increase the rate of loading men aboard ships from three hundred men per hour to a thousand men per hour. This in turn raised the overall embarkation rate from twenty five thousand men per month to a capacity of sixty thousand men per month.. The maximum number of men to ever embark in one month was forty three thousand men who were processing to go home from the war.

2.3.1.8 Frontier Base

The Section Base under the TADCEN organization was redesignated the Frontier Base in 1942. This meant that TADCEN would carry out the duties of a Section Base, but on a larger scale. The Frontier Base was also responsible for craft assigned to Sea Frontiers, as well as coastal craft assigned to the base. Due to the nature of the war and the degree of damage incurred on the ships, the repair facilities in the Bay Area were overloaded. This resulted in the Frontier Base at Treasure Island having to accept even more work than was originally contemplated. The Frontier Base took on the assignment of completely servicing (1) both inshore and offshore operations, and (2) voyage and transient repairs for all craft (up to and including twenty-two hundred ton destroyers). In order to accomplish their assignments, the waterfront facilities at Treasure Island were operated by the Frontier Base and, in essence, formed an integral part of the base.

The facility termed the "Industrial Department" of the Frontier Base, although small compared to other industrial yards, achieved an enviable reputation for the both quality and quantity of work the facility completed. With work equally performed by both naval enlisted personnel and civilian personnel (approximately equal numbers of both were employed), they achieved an "...esprit de corps..." and a work record of which they were justifiably proud. After the war, the Frontier Base was disestablished and redesignated the US Navy Small Craft Facility, whose previous functions continued as before only on a reduced scale.

2.3.1.9 Embarkation Camp Construction

The rate at which buildings were constructed during the creation of the "embarkation" camp was phenomenal. Rather than try to describe it, compare the following photographs (see Figures 58 through 65) taken during this construction phase. In addition, the photographs provide a feeling for the rate of change from a small base processing about 4,000 men per month to a fully operational military base processing as many as 13,000 men a day.

The rapid changes to Treasure Island during the construction phase of the Embarkation Facility are shown in Figures 58 through 61. Most of the excavation, development, and construction were completed within a three to four month period.

The area of the Embarkation Facility which provided housing to the Bachelor Officers greatly changed in the one month period between March and April, 1944. See Figure 62 and Figure 63.

Figure 64 and Figure 65 are views of the same area of the Embarkation Facility. In two months time, as indicated by the photographs, the area was excavated, developed, and enclosed by a fence. This area was designated for Prisoners of War (POW) housing. The January 1944 photograph reveals the beginnings of the foundation work for Buildings 188 and 189. The March 1944 photograph reveals the quick development of the area, evident by the construction of Buildings 188, 189, 190 and 191. From June 1945 through March 1946, there were 1,300 German POWs, mostly members of General Rommel's Afrika Korps, held captive and emprisoned at the facility. The prisoners, while under the cognizance of the Security Office (Ref. P, page 134), were assigned work on the island in the same way that the Navy Brig assigned manual labor jobs to its prisoners.

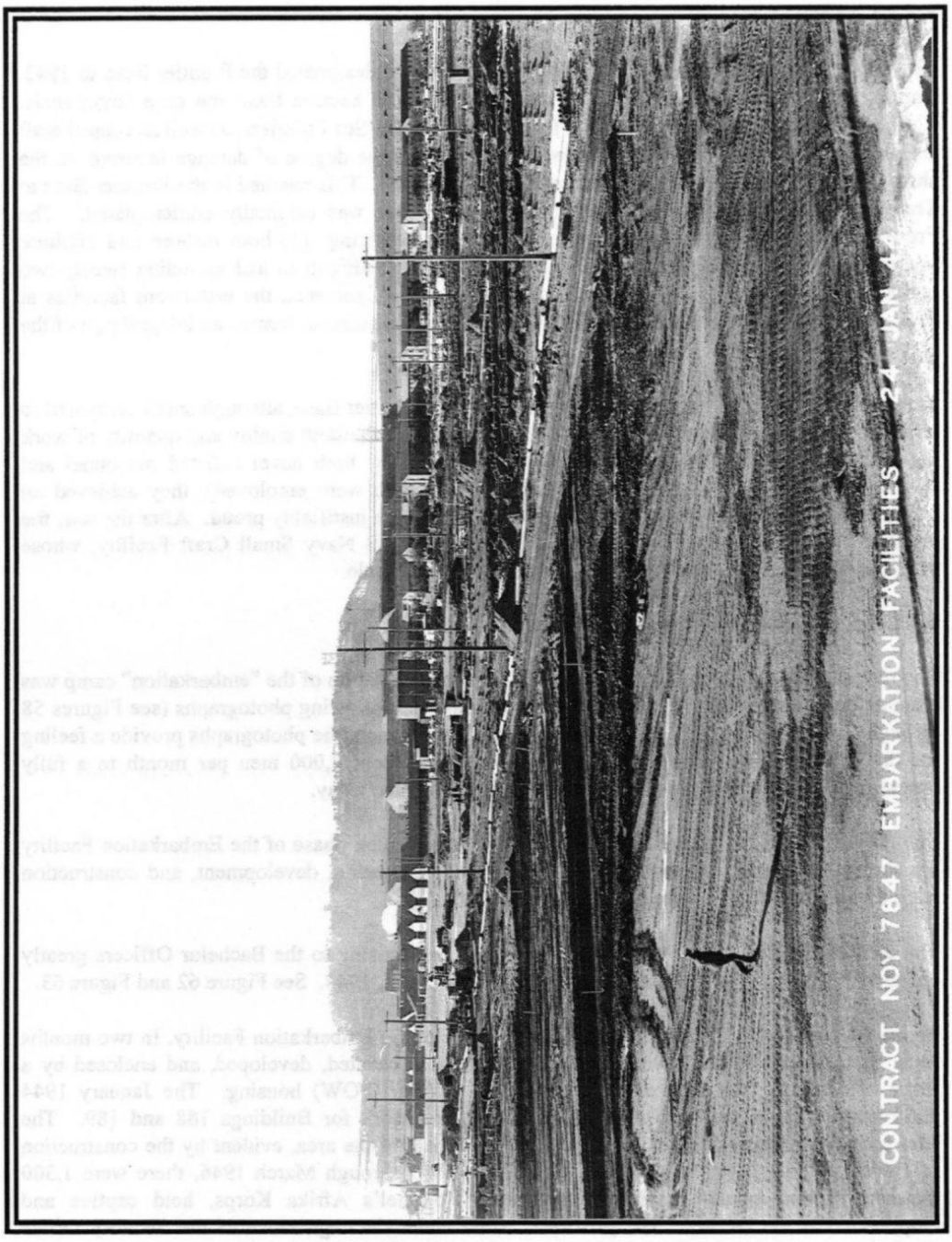


FIGURE 58. ***Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Building Sites. January 24, 1944.***
Note: Photograph, taken from mid island looking south, shows the site excavation efforts in progress for soon to be constructed Buildings 208, 209, 215, 216, 217, and 218.

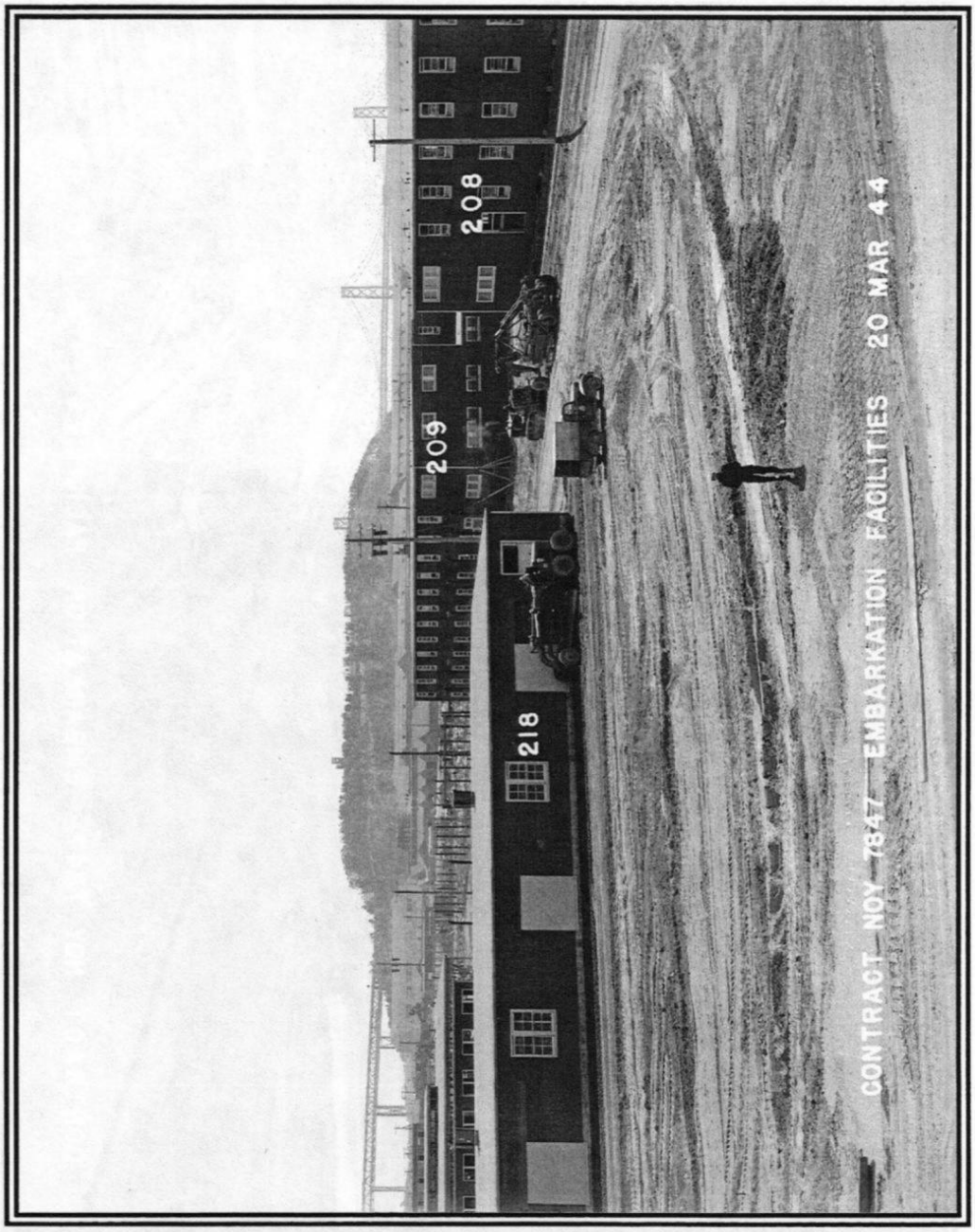


FIGURE 59. ***Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Building Sites. March 20, 1944.***
Note: Photograph, taken from mid-island looking south, shows continued site excavation efforts and newly constructed Buildings 208, 209, and 218 (in foreground). The roofs of Buildings 215, 216, 217 (in background) are located behind Building 218.

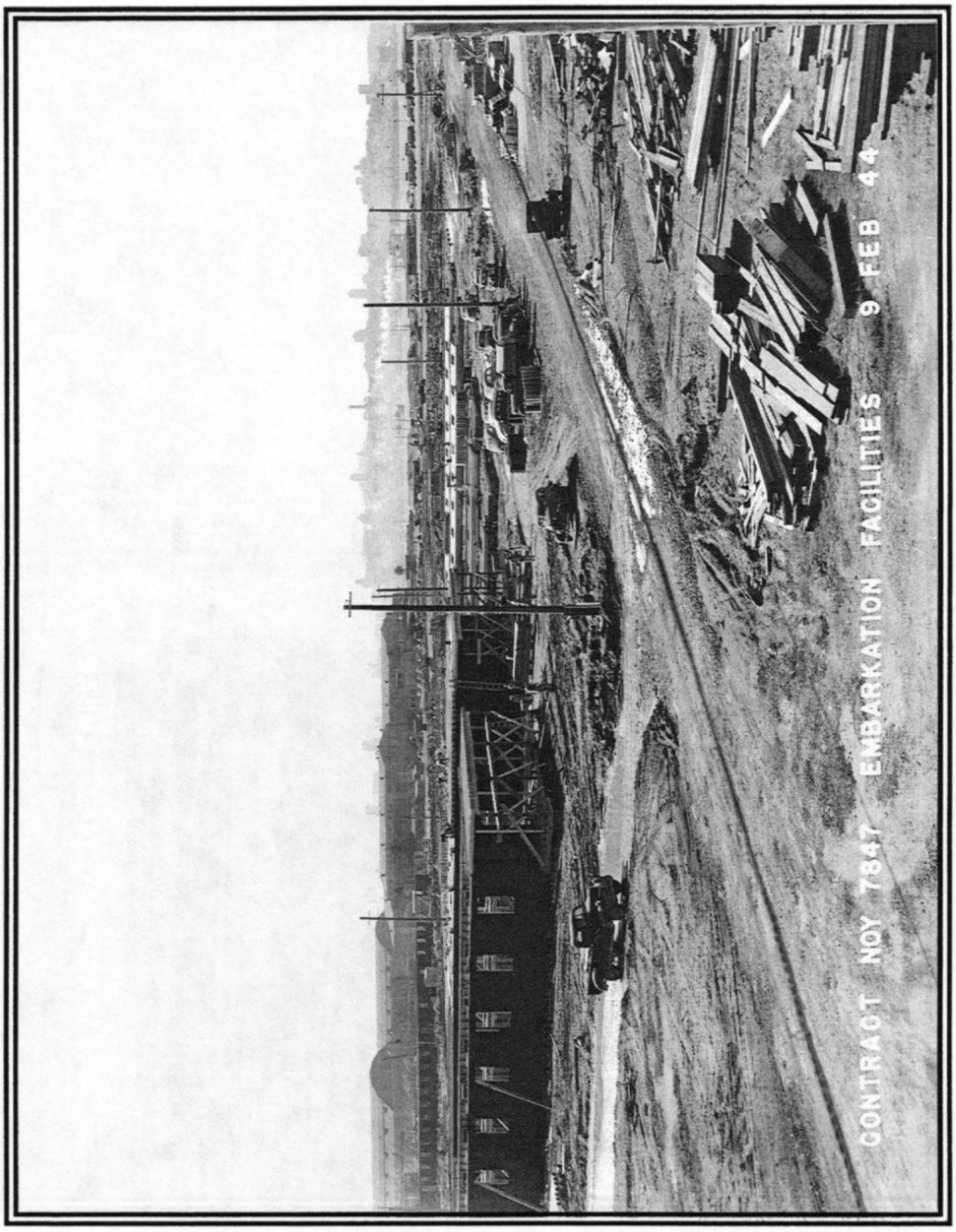


FIGURE 60. ***Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities. February 9. 1944.***
Note: Photograph, taken from mid island looking southeast, shows site excavation and new construction for Buildings 205, 206, 207, 208.

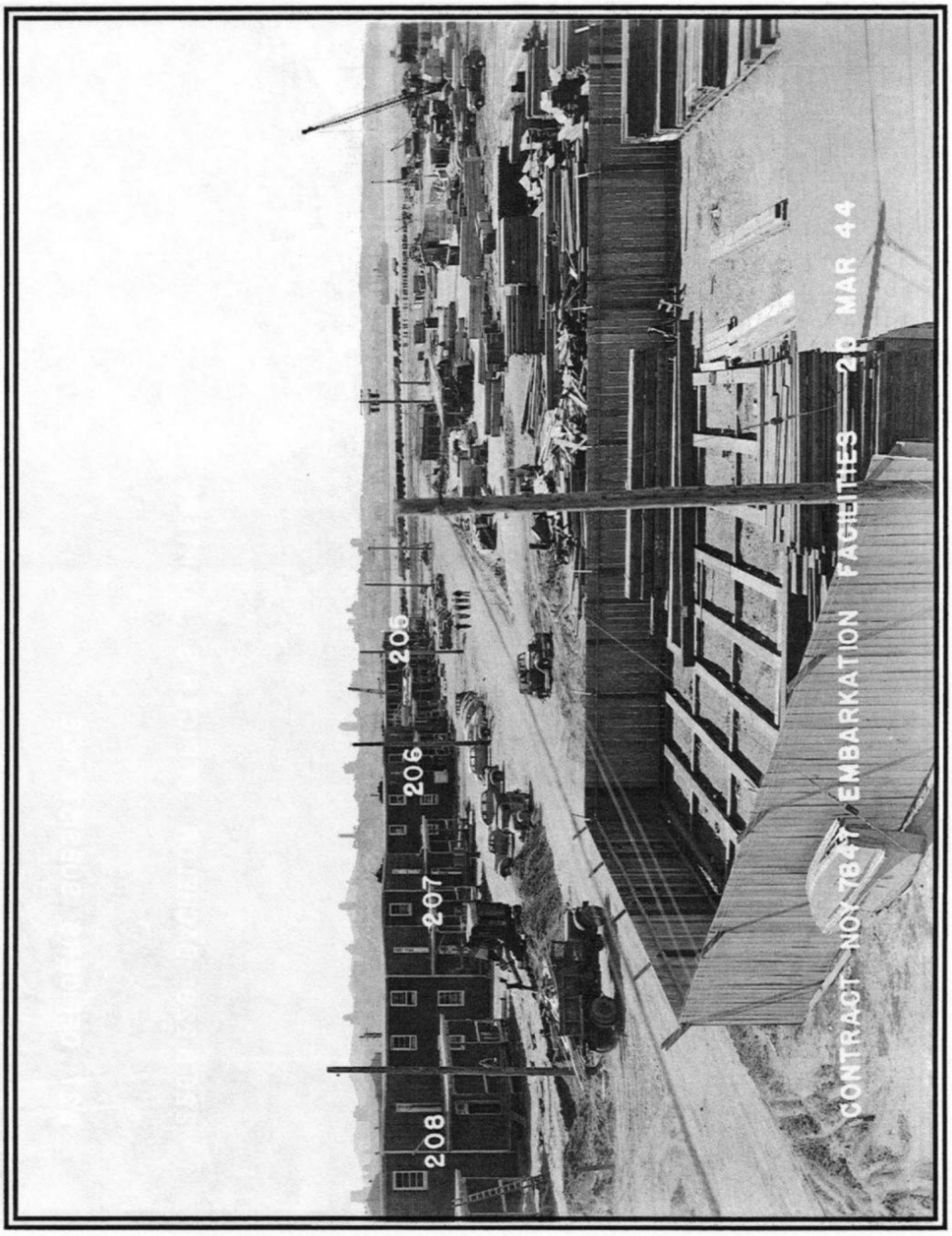


FIGURE 61. ***Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities. March 20, 1944.***
Note: Photograph was taken from mid-island looking southwest, shows continued site excavation and newly constructed Buildings 205, 206, 207, 208.

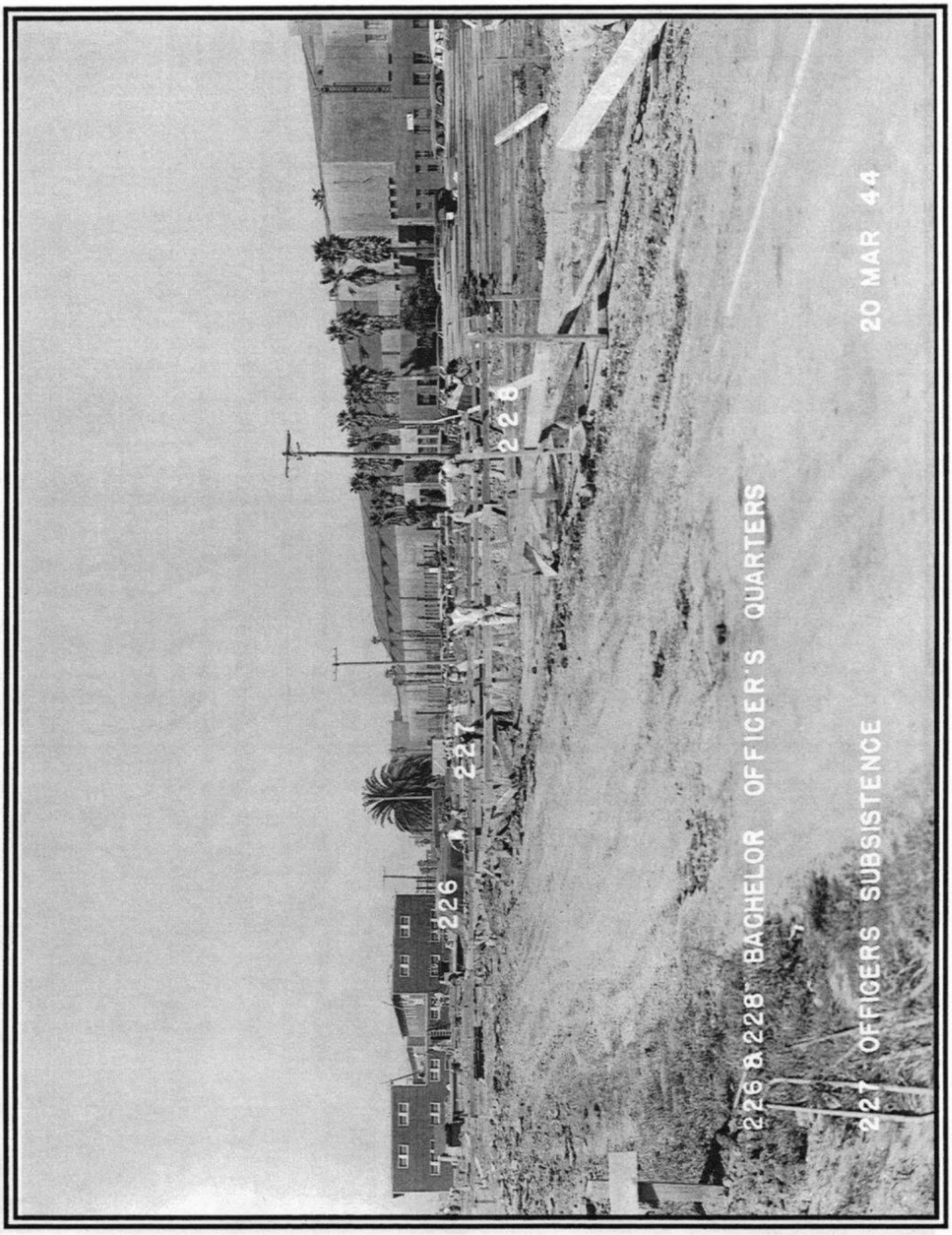


FIGURE 62. ***Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Bachelor Officer's Quarters. March 20, 1944.***
Note: Photograph, taken from mid-island looking northeast, shows site excavation and new construction for Bachelor Officer's Quarters (Buildings 226 and 228) and Officer's Subsistance (Building 227).

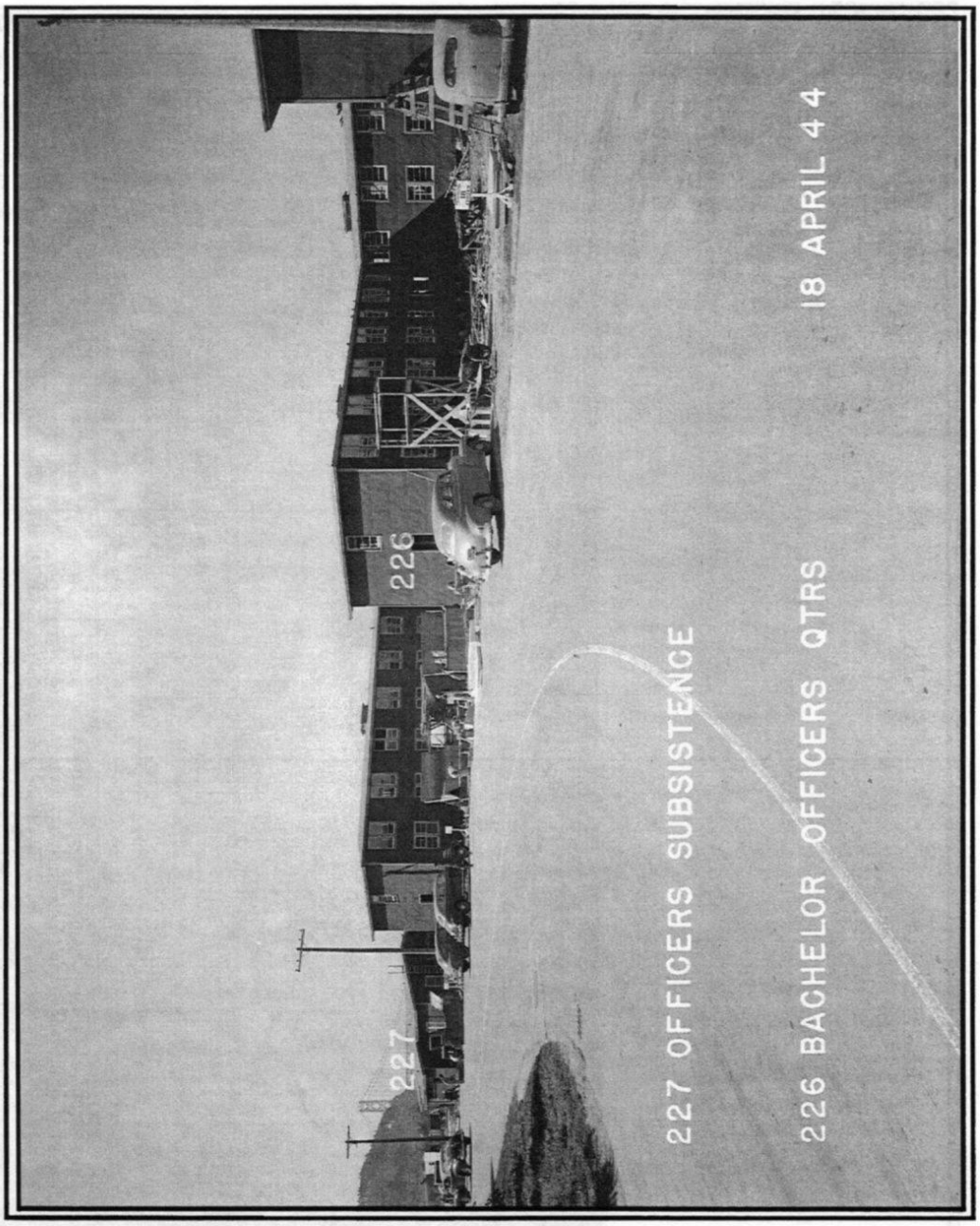


FIGURE 63. ***Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Bachelor Officer's Quarters. April 18, 1944.***
Note: Photograph, taken from mid-island looking southwest, shows continued site excavation and the newly constructed Bachelor Officer's Quarters (Building 226).and the Officer's Subsitence (Building 227). Bachelor Officer's Quarters (Building 228) is under construction and barely seen to the left of Building 227.

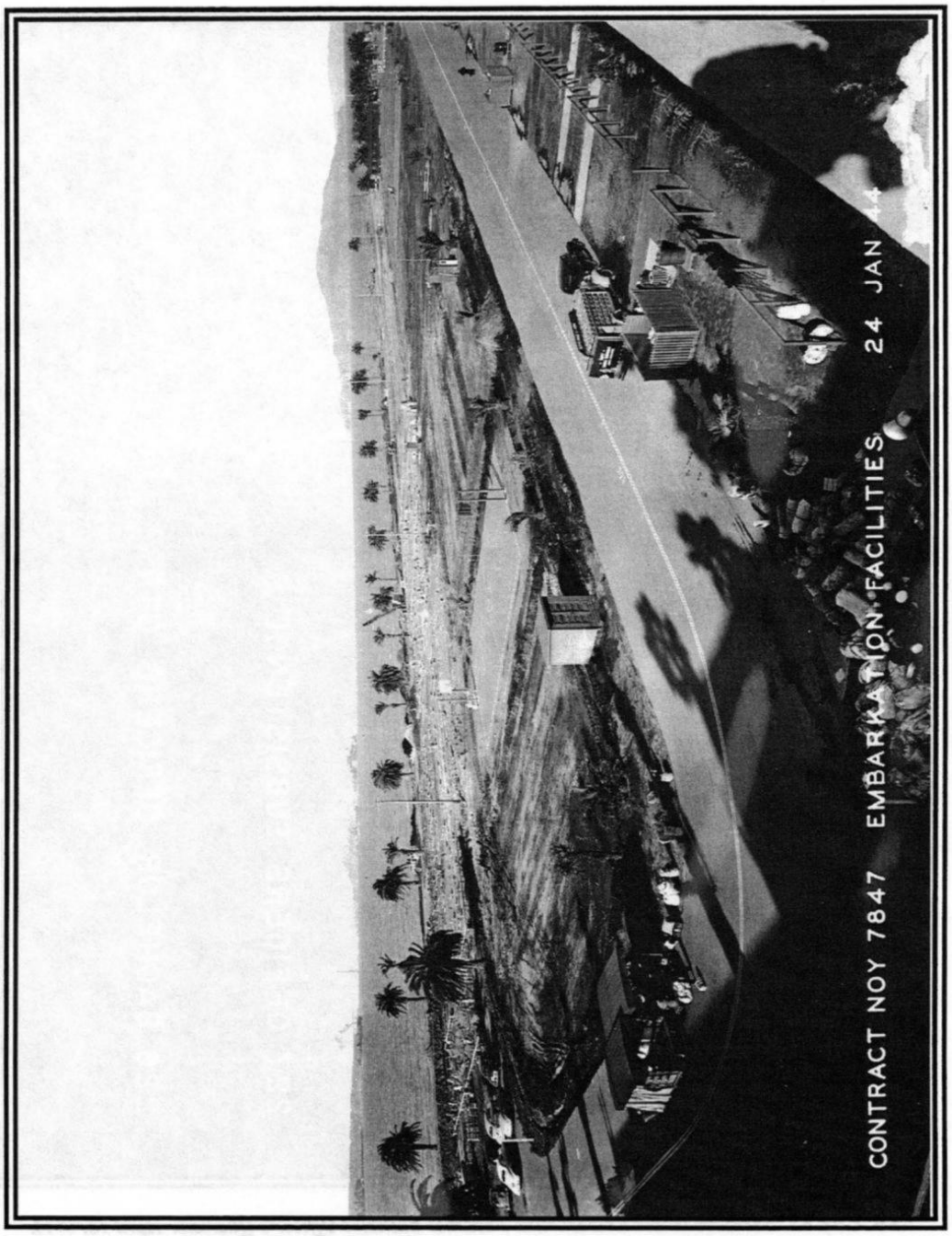


FIGURE 64. ***Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Designated POW Housing. January 24, 1944***
Note: Photograph, taken from atop "Palace C" looking northwest,. shows the site excavation efforts in progress for soon to be constructed POW Housing (Buildings 188, 189, 190, and 191).

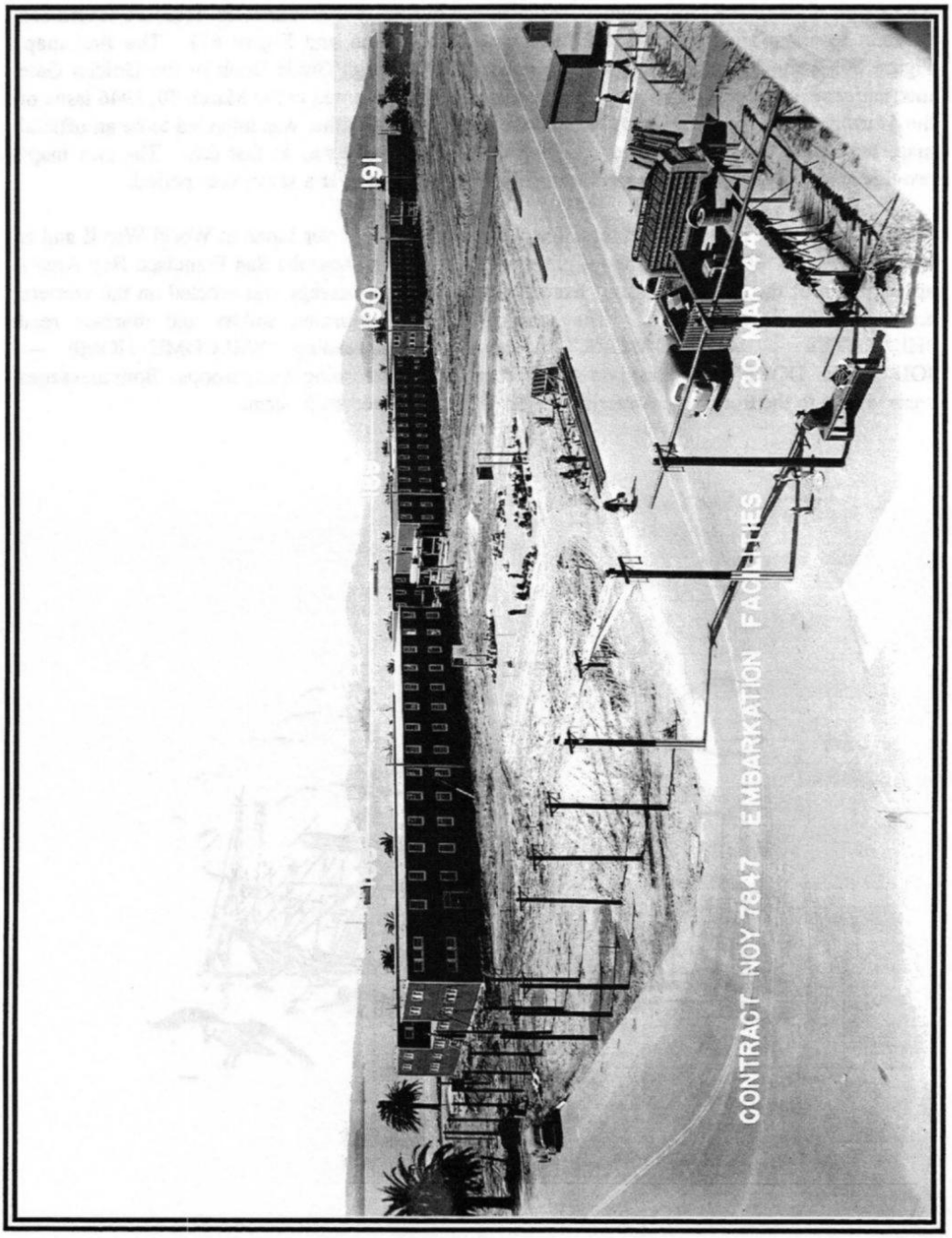
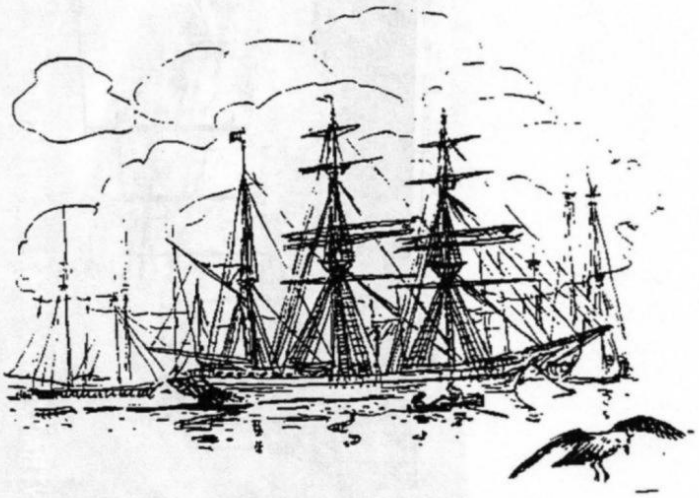


FIGURE 65. ***Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities POW Housing. March 20, 1944.***
Note: Photograph, taken from atop "Palace C" looking northwest, shows continued site excavation efforts and the newly constructed POW Housing (Buildings 188, 189, 190, and 191).

An overall view of the total changes that occurred during World War II on Treasure Island can be seen by comparing the following two maps (Figure 66 and Figure 67). The first map, Figure 66, is the fold-out map provided in the 1939 Official Guide Book of the Golden Gate International Exposition. The second map, Figure 67, was printed in the March 30, 1946 issue of the *Masthead*, the Treasure Island Naval Base newspaper. Neither was intended to be an official map, but rather to convey a view of what the island layout was at that day. The two maps provide an opportunity to compare the island's development over a seven year period.

September 2, 1945 is the official day of victory for the Allies over Japan in World War II and is hence known as "V-J Day", a day of great celebration. To show the San Francisco Bay Area's appreciation of the returning troops from overseas, a large message was erected on the western end of Yerba Buena Island. The message for the returning sailors and marines read "HI MATES — GREAT WORK". A second message reading "WELCOME HOME — JOB WELL DONE" was placed on Angel Island for the returning Army troops. Both messages were visible to the troop ships entering the Bay as they neared each island.



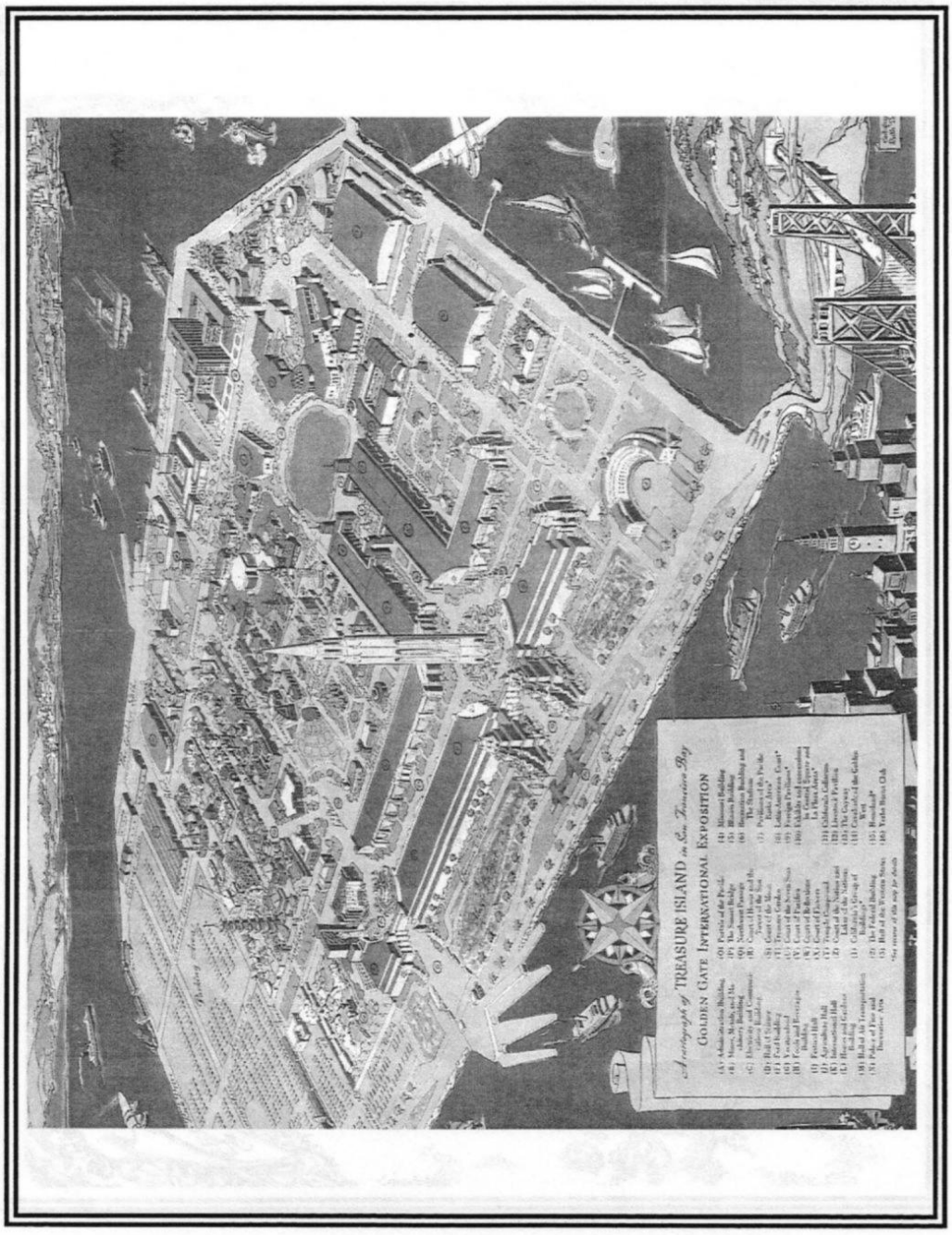


FIGURE 66. ***Cartograph of Treasure Island. Circa 1939.***
Note: The cartograph of Treasure Island presents an overview of the Island during the Golden Gate International Exposition.

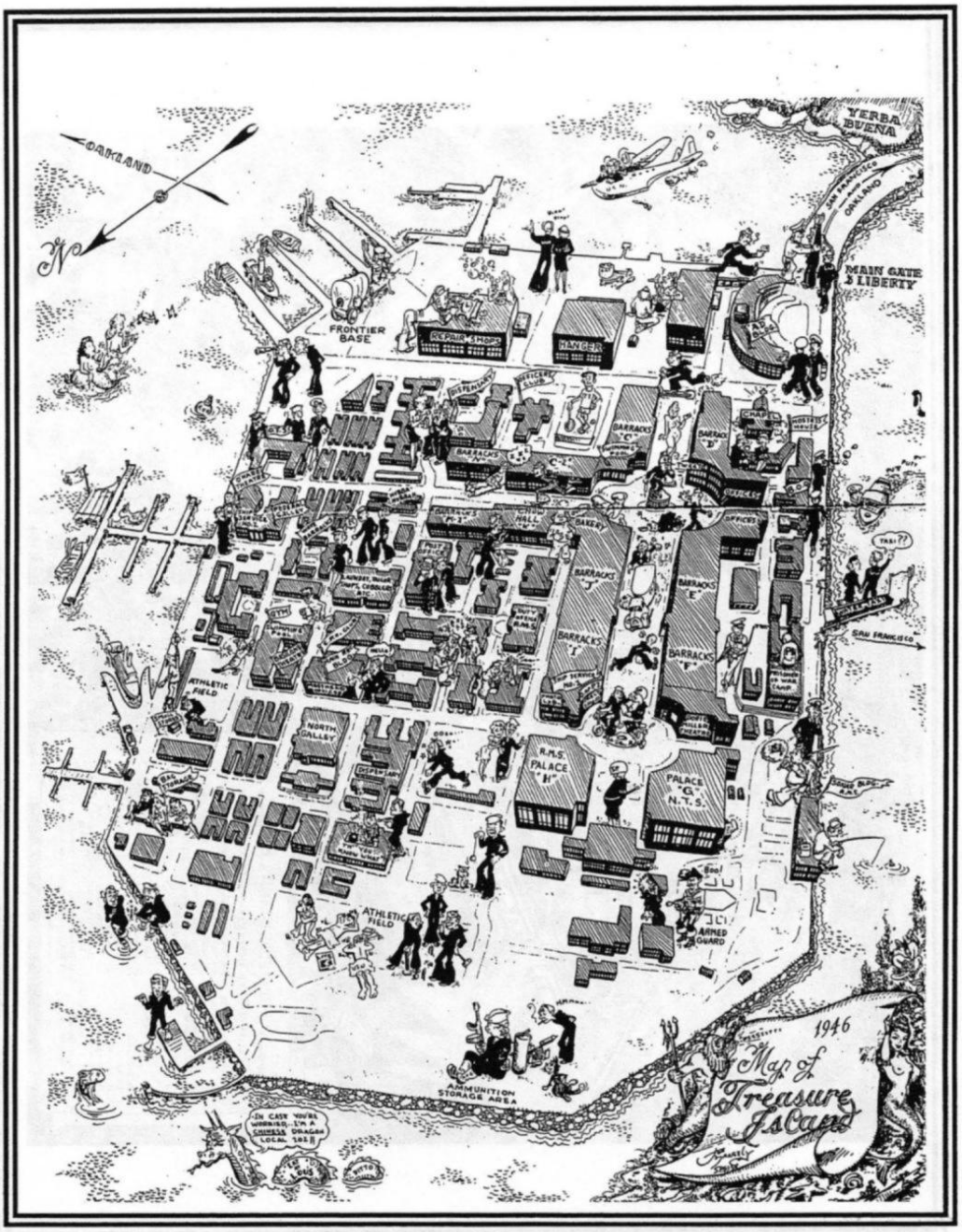


FIGURE 67. ***Cartoon Cartograph of Treasure Island. Circa 1946.***
Note: The cartoon cartograph of Treasure Island presents a comical overview of the Island. The use of a magnifying glass will reveal many examples of 1946 "sailor humor" shown on this map. Notice the union dragon in the lower left corner.

2.3.2 Cold War Era, 1946–Present (1995)

After the end of World War II, the military rapidly downsized. The Treasure Island Frontier Base was disestablished and that portion of the TADCEN was redesignated the US Navy Small Craft Facility. The new organization continued to operate as before, but on a reduced scale. Ships returned from sea with the tens of thousands of men who not too long before had processed through on their way to the war. The highest rate of daily military transfers occurred during this post-war time immediately following "V-J Day" for the Treasure Island TADCEN and the Receiving Ship organizations. Soon the waterfront became crowded with transport ships awaiting decommissioning. The numbers of ships varied daily, as some were towed away to be cut up for scrap metal and others were put to rest in "mothballs". This massive collection of "mothballed" ships which so proudly served their nation, was provided a new place of anchorage located in the Suisun Bay and is called the "Suisun Bay Reserve Fleet".

During the post-WW II period, Treasure Island was redesignated a Naval Station in 1947; however, it continued to operate as a training command. In 1952, the various schools located in facilities through the Bay Area were consolidated to become the Naval Schools Command. The Radio Materiels School eventually became the Electronics Schools. Among the courses offered were the "A" (basic), "B" (intermediate), and "C" (advanced) training levels for Electronics Technicians, Advanced Fire Control Technicians, and Radarmen. These schools were closed circa 1975 when newer facilities became available.

In the post-Vietnam War era, several major training courses were transferred to other military locations. In 1972, the Naval Schools Command at Treasure Island was redesignated the Naval Technical Training Center (NTTC). The NTTC was comprised of thirty seven training courses taught in eight school divisions divided between the following two training departments:

- **The Apprentice and Leadership Training Department** - contained the Damage Controlman "A" School, the Integrated Training Battalion, the Leadership and Management Education and Training Division, the Radioactivity Detection, Indication, and Computation (RADIAC) Division, and the Religious Program Specialist Division..

- **The Fleet Training Department** - contained the Damage Control Division, Underway Replenishment Division, Firefighting Division, and the Electronics Division.

The Damage Control School, built out at the northeast corner of the island, was equipped with a damage control simulator known as the USS *Buttercup*. The simulator duplicated a ships interior compartment and was capable of being flooded with water and steam to simulate battle damage. The students, as their pratical training, were required to the "save the flooding ship" by securing and/or controling all leaks. The students also learned how to repair structural damage to the ship's overheads and decks with the use of shoring, patching and dewatering methods.

The Firefighting School was one of seven in the Navy. The primary function of the school was to teach students how to fight all classes (types) of fires. During the early years of the firefighting school, the fuel fires that were used for training would billow huge black smoke clouds into the sky. The blackened sky could be seen from the Golden Gate to the South Bay.

Finally in the late 1970's, new equipment was installed that controlled the smoke and almost completely ended this unwanted air pollution problem. The original firefighting school at Treasure Island was replaced in 1991 with a new structure; however, the old school was not demolished until 1993. Today, the new school is one of the finest found anywhere. The facility instructs over 12,000 students each year in the proper procedures for fighting all four classes of fires. It is scheduled for closure in 1997.

RADIAC Instrument Maintenance was taught under the auspices of the Navy's Medical Service Corps at Treasure Island. The RADIAC course taught the proper handling, maintenance, and repair of RADIAC instruments. These portable instruments, small in size, have unusually high voltages and are extremely sensitive. Each RADIAC instrument is equipped with a check sources (small, radioactive elements mounted on the instrument) which is used for quick calibration in the field. This course was the only one of its kind taught in the Navy. It was closed in 1993.

The Underway Replenishment School, also a "one-of-a-kind" school, provided instruction specialized courses, such as Cargo Weapons Elevator Systems which included electrical, mechanical, and hydraulic theories combined with advanced troubleshooting. A full-scale Cargo Weapons Elevator was the perfect training aid for students to practice their skills before encountering them aboard ship. The school is scheduled for closure in 1996.

The Religious Program Specialist School provided a curriculum that included communication, program support, financial accounting and office procedures. The courses were divided into two levels; an "A" school for the basics and a "C" school which concentrated on advanced chapel management. Again, this was a one-of-a-kind school, that closed in 1988.

The Leadership and Management Education and Training provided instruction in the most current management theories and definitions, as well as classroom experience to Leading Petty Officers (LPOs), Chief Petty Officers (CPOs), and Division Officers. Additionally, there were two more courses available to the Officers: (1) Drug and Alcohol Program Advisor, and (2) Overseas Deployer Coordinator, whose would be responsible to brief those assigned to their command on cross-cultural communication prior to visits in foreign ports.

From 1969 to 1977, the Twelfth Naval District (12ND) was headquartered at Treasure Island. The concern of the 12ND was the defense of the coast of California. Established originally in 1903, it was administered from Mare Island Naval Shipyard until 1915, when it moved to San Francisco. There the 12ND remained, moving from office building to office building, until 1936, when it moved into the Federal Office Building located in San Francisco. In 1969, the Navy moved the 12ND to Treasure Island where it was administered from Building 257. Then in 1972, the Navy relocated the 12ND into Building 1 at Treasure Island and there the 12ND remained until disestablished in 1977.

US Naval Station Treasure Island was redesignated a US Naval Support Activity in 1975. This was short-lived, as Treasure Island was again designated US Naval Station, Treasure Island in 1980 which remains its designation to this day. Regardless of title, Treasure Island has continued to provide general service to the fleet and has carried on its training mission. In the last few years, the Naval Station had two unusual ships, of interest berthed at her piers, the *Potomac* and the *Hoga*. Their histories are as follows:

- **The *Potomac*** - The *Potomac* was President Franklin Delanor Roosevelt's presidential yacht. The *Potomac*, originally built as an "Argo" class patrol boat by the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, was commissioned as the Coast Guard Cutter *Electra* in 1934. The steel hulled cutter was 165 feet long, weighed 376 gross tons, and could reach a top speed of 16 knots. In November 1935, The *Electra* was transferred to the US Navy and became the replacement vessel to the then current presidential yacht *Sequoia*. President Roosevelt disliked the *Sequoia* because he considered it to be gaudy and too dandified for deep sea fishing, as well as presenting him great difficulty in moving about the vessel with his weak legs. The *Electra,* converted into a presidential yacht for approximately $60,000, was renamed the *Potomac* in 1936. President Roosevelt obviously loved the yacht because he used it during the following five years on a regular basis. The outbreak of the war in Europe in 1939 gave the the Secret Service cause to worry that at any time a German submarine could destroy the yacht with the President onboard. As a result, in 1941, a panel of US Coast Guard inspectors declared the yacht to be "unseaworthy" and, therefore, withdrew the *Potomac* from presidential service. The vessel was subsequently turned over to the Navy's anti-submarine warfare research center for use as a research ship until the end of the war. The *Potomac* was decommissioned in November 1945. In 1946, the vessel was transferred to the Maryland Tidewaters Fisheries Commission. The Commission used the vessel for research and as the Governor's yacht until 1960, when it sold at auction. It was Purchased by Warren Toone, who sold it to the Hydro Capitol Corporation to ferry passengers between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. By 1964 the *Potomac* had made its way to Long Beach where it was bought by Elvis Presley in January 1964. Mr. Presley donated the yacht to the St. Jude's Hospital of Memphis, Tennessee in February 1964. The St. Jude's Hospital sold the *Potomac* to a Fresno-based real estate developer, whose identiy is unknown. Eventually the ownership of the vessel passed to a Mr. C. Taylor, who leased it to Aubrey Phillips (part-time bail bondsman and private investigator) in 1971. Mr. Phillips, who wanted to display the yacht as a floating museum, relocated the vessel to Stockton where he opened it to the public in January 1980. In August 1980, Mr. Phillips moved to San Francisco and berthed the vessel at San Francisco's Pier 26. A month after his arrival in the City, he was arrested in a major drug raid. Because the *Potomac* was involved in the drug raid, the US Customs Department seized the vessel and towed it to Treasure Island in September 1980. On March 18, 1981, the *Potomac* sank at its mooring from damaged caused by a piling which had punctured its neglected hull. A week after sinking, it was refloated by members of the US Navy Reserves. Later that year, the vessel was again sold. This time, to the Port of Oakland for $15,000. With efforts by the Port of Oakland and eventually the Potomac Preservation Association, the *Potomac* was slowly restored after fourteen years and $5,000,000 in donated funds. The *Potomac* was declared an Historical Landmark in 1990 as the result of these dedicated efforts. In 1993, ownership of the *Potomac* was turned over to The Potomac Preservation Association. The vessel, fully restored and operational, was opened to the public for tours and private

charters in 1995. Today, the vessel is berthed at the Franklin Deleanor Roosevelt Pier (FDR Pier), Jack London Square, Oakland California.

- **The *Hoga* -** The *Hoga*, an ocean-going tugboat, played a dramatic role in the attack on Pearl Harbor. Photographs showed her pushing the burning battleship USS *Nevada* onto the beach, keeping the main channel clear, and then pouring water onto the burning ship. The *Hoga* also did its best to fight the fires on the USS *Arizona* as the doomed ship sank at its moorings. In addition she rescued wounded sailors from the waters of Pearl Harbor. After WW II, the *Hoga* became a fire fighting boat for the Oakland Fire Department. As of December 1994, the vessel is berthed at Treasure Island's Pier 1. The *Hoga* is the last remaining ship from the attack on Pearl Harbor. Attempts are underway by a group in Honolulu to purchase the *Hoga* and return the vessel to the site of its greatest glory.

Like these ships, Treasure Island itself awaits the future with a mixture of hope and concern. The closure of the Naval Station at Treasure Island was announced in 1993 and will occur in September 1997. For the first time in one hundred thirty years, the military will not be the dominant force on the sister islands of Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island. The lighthouse and Coast Guard will remain on the south side of Yerba Buena Island. Who will claim the rest of the island and how they will use it is still a matter of conjecture. In the meantime, the Navy at both Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island will gradually close the schools and buildings that have served the people of the United States so well for so long.

2.4 Buildings of Treasure Island, 1937–1994

The buildings of Treasure Island can easily be divided into two categories, those existing and those demolished. Maps used to research the history of Treasure Island buildings were: 1938, 1940, 1943, 1945, 1948, 1950, 1953, 1961, 1970, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1988, 1992 and 1994. All map quad references are to the current maps. The review of maps for the determination of when a building appeared or disappeared provided the basis for the dating and categorizing buildings. For a few buildings determination was based on photographs. Thus, a building that is described as "Year Demolished: NLT 1948" would have been on the 1945 map but was gone on the 1948 map. Table acrynoms are defined as: "N/A" = "Not Applicable", "NLT" = "No Later Than", and "~" = Approximately. The exception to the acrynoms are those that are of commands, such as "NTTC", where the initials are considered the normal way of identifying and referring to them. When abbreviations are used, reference material has presented the information in this fashion and/or the exact meaning of the abbreviation could not be determined. Building "uses" indicated in **"Bold"** text indicate possible environmental concerns based upon the building use.

2.4.1 Building Index

A numerically sequenced index listing all Treasure Island buildings constructed from 1937 through 1994 is provided as Table 3. This index also provides direction for locating additional building data in Table 4 (Existing Buildings) and Table 5 (Demolished Buildings). Information relative to the Exposition Buildings demolished prior to 1942 is provided in Table 6.

2.4.2 Existing Buildings

The existing buildings of Treasure Island are listed in Table 4. The list contains all buildings still standing on Treasure Island, as of December 1, 1994. The list is presented in numerical sequence by building number.

2.4.3 Demolished Buildings

Buildings which have been demolished or are no longer standing on Treasure Island, as of December 1, 1994, are listed in Table 5. A list of those Golden Gate International Exposition buildings known to be in existance until 1942 is provided in Table 6. Since all Exposition buildings listed in Table 6 were demolished before the first military maps of Treasure Island were generated (approx. 1942), the building list provided is based on the comparison of the civilian 1939 maps to the military 1942 map.

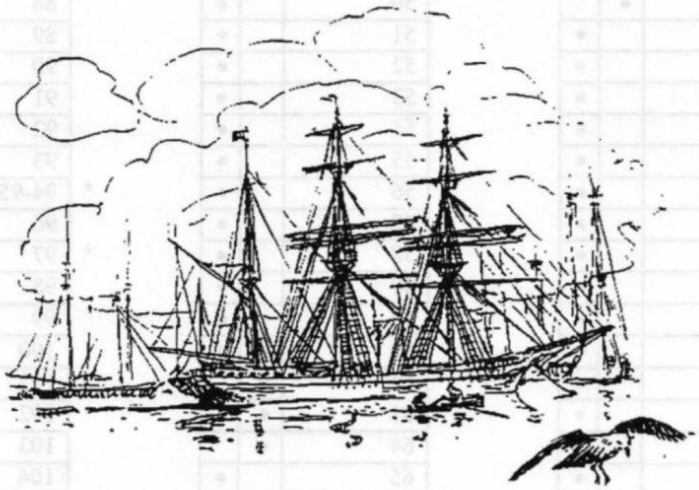


Table 3

Index of Treasure Island Buildings, 1937-1994

Building No.	Table No. 4	5
1	•	
2	•	
3	•	
4	•	
5	•	
6	•	
7	•	
8		•
9		•
10		•
11		•
12		•
12A	•	
12B	•	
12C	•	
13		•
14		•
15		•
16		•
17		•
18		•
19		•
20		•
21		•
22		•
23		•
24		•
25		•
26		•
27		•
28		•
29	•	
30		•
31		•
32		•
33		•
34	•	
35		•
36		•
37		•
38		•
39		•
40	•	
41	•	
42		•
43		•
44		•
45		•
46		•
47		•
48		•
49		•
50		•
51		•
52		•
53		•
54		•
55		•
56		•
57		•
58		•
59		•
60		•
61		•
62	•	
63	•	
64	•	
65		•
* 66		
67		•
68		•
69	•	
70	•	
71		•
72		•
73		•
74		•
75		•
76		•
77		•
78		•
79		•
80		•
81		•
82		•
83		•
84		•
85	•	
86		•
87		•
88		•
89		•
90		•
91	•	
92	•	
93	•	
* 94-95		
96	•	
* 97		
98		•
99	•	
100		•
101		•
102		•
103	•	
104	•	
105	•	
106		•
107	•	
108		•
109		•
110		•
111	•	
112	•	

* - Building number not assigned

Table 3

Index of Treasure Island Buildings, 1937-1994

Building No.	Table No. 4	5
113	•	
114	•	
115		•
116		•
117		•
118		•
119		•
120		•
121		•
122		•
123		•
124		•
125		•
126		•
127		•
128	•	
129	•	
130	•	
131	•	
132		•
133		•
134		•
135	•	
136		•
137		•
* 138		
139		•
140	•	
141	•	
142		•
143	•	
144		•
145		•
146	•	
147		•
148		•
149		•
150		•

Building No.	Table No. 4	5
151		•
152		•
153		•
154		•
155		•
156		•
157	•	
158		•
159		•
160		•
161		•
162		•
163		•
164		•
165		•
166		•
* 167		
168		•
169		•
170		•
171		•
172		•
173		•
174		•
175		•
176		•
177		•
178		•
179		•
180	•	
181		•
182		•
183	•	
184	•	
185		•
186		•
187	•	
188		•

Building No.	Table No. 4	5
189		•
190		•
191		•
192		•
193		•
194		•
195	•	
196		•
197		•
198		•
199		•
200		•
201	•	
202	•	
203		•
204		•
205		•
206		•
207		•
208		•
209		•
210		•
211		•
212		•
213		•
214		•
215	•	
216	•	
217	•	
218		•
219		•
220		•
221		•
222		•
223		•
224		•
225	•	
226		•

* - Building number not assigned

Table 3

Index of Treasure Island Buildings, 1937-1994

Building No.	Table No. 4	5
227	•	
228		•
229	•	
230	•	
231		•
232		•
233	•	
234		•
235		•
236		•
237		•
238		•
239		•
240		•
241		•
242		•
243		•
244		•
245		•
246		•
247		•
248	•	
249		•
250		•
251		•
252		•
253		•
254		•
255		•
256		•
257	•	
258	•	
259		•
260	•	
261	•	
262		•
263		•
264	•	
265	•	
266		•
267		•
268		•
269		•
270		•
271	•	
272		•
273		•
274		•
275		•
276		•
277		•
278		•
279		•
280		•
281		•
282		•
283		•
284		•
285		•
286		•
287		•
288		•
289	•	
290	•	
291		•
292	•	
293	•	
294		•
295		•
296		•
297		•
298	•	
299		•
300		•
301		•
302		•
303		•
304		•
305		•
306		•
307		•
308		•
309		•
310		•
311		•
312		•
313		•
314		•
315		•
316		•
317		•
318		•
319		•
320		•
321		•
322		•
323		•
324		•
325	•	
326		•
327		•
328	•	
329		•
330	•	
331		•
332		•
333		•
334		•
335	•	
336		•
337		•
338		•
339		•
340		•

* - Building number not assigned

Table 3

Index of Treasure Island Buildings, 1937-1994

Building No.	Table No. 4	5
341	•	
342	•	
343	•	
344	•	
345		•
346	•	
347	•	
348		•
349		•
350		•
351		•
352		•
353		•
354		•
355	•	
356		•
357		•
358	•	
359		•
360		•
361	•	
362	•	
363	•	
364	•	
365	•	
366	•	
367	•	
368	•	
369	•	
370		•
371	•	
372		•
373		•
374	•	
375		•
376		•
377	•	
378	•	
379	•	
380	•	
381	•	
382	•	
383	•	
384	•	
385	•	
386		•
387		•
388		•
389		•
390	•	
* 391-392		
393	•	
394	•	
395	•	
396	•	
397	•	
398	•	
399		•
400		•
401	•	
402	•	
403		•
404		•
405	•	
* 406		
407	•	
* 408-409		
410		•
* 411		
412		•
413	•	
414		•
415	•	
416	•	
417	•	
418		•
* 419-420		
421	•	
* 422-423		
424		•
425		•
426		•
427		•
428		•
429		•
* 430-436		
437		•
* 438-439		
440	•	
441		•
442	•	
443	•	
444	•	
445	•	
446		•
447	•	
448	•	
449	•	
450	•	
* 451		
452	•	
453	•	
454	•	
455	•	
456	•	
457		•
458	•	
459	•	
460	•	
461	•	
462	•	
463	•	
464		•
465	•	

* - Building number not assigned

Table 3

Index of Treasure Island Buildings, 1937-1994

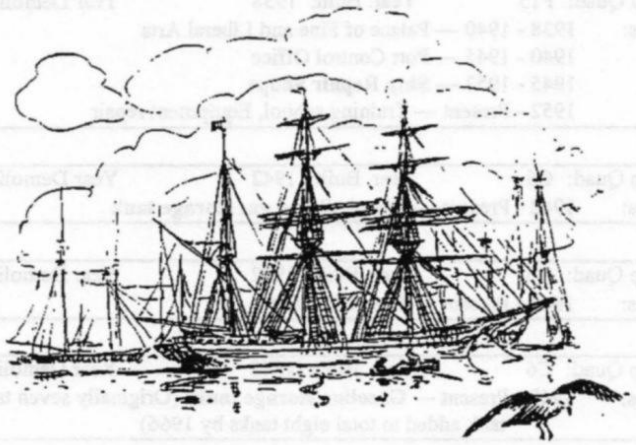
	Building No.	Table No. 4	5
	466	•	
	467	•	
	468	•	
	469	•	
	470	•	
	471		•
	472	•	
	473	•	
	474	•	
	475	•	
	476		•
	477		•
	478	•	
	479		•
	480	•	
	481	•	
	482	•	
	483	•	
	484		•
	485	•	
	486		•
	487	•	
	488	•	
	489	•	
*	490		
	491		•
	492	•	
	493	•	
*	494		
	495		•
	496	•	
	497	•	
	498		•
*	499-500		
	501	•	
	502	•	
*	503-504		
	505	•	
	506	•	
*	507		
	508	•	
	509	•	
*	510-519		
	520	•	
*	521-529		
	530	•	
*	531-539		
	540	•	
*	541-549		
	550	•	
*	551-564		
	565		•
*	566-569		
	570	•	
	571	•	
	572	•	
	573	•	
	574	•	
*	575-579		
	580	•	
*	581-599		
	600	•	
*	601-604		
	605	•	
	606	•	
	607	•	
	608	•	
	609	•	
	610	•	
	611	•	
	612	•	
	613	•	
	614	•	
	615	•	
	616	•	
	617	•	
	618	•	
*	619-669		
	670	•	
	671	•	
*	672-679		
	680	•	
	681-689		•
	690	•	
*	691-1099		
	1100-1129	•	
*	1130		
	1131	•	
*	1132		
	1133	•	
*	1134		
	1135	•	
*	1136		
	1137	•	
*	1138		
	1139	•	
*	1140		
	1141	•	
*	1142		
	1143	•	
*	1144		
	1145	•	
*	1146		
	1147	•	
*	1148		
	1149	•	
*	1150-1200		
	1201-1254	•	
*	1255-1300		
	1301-1319	•	
*	1320		
	1321	•	
	1322	•	
*	1323-1324		

* - Building number not assigned

Table 3

Index of Treasure Island Buildings, 1937-1994

	Building No.	Table No. 4	5
	1325	•	
*	1326-1400		
	1401-1406	•	
*	1407		
	1408-1413	•	
*	1414-1417		
	1418-1420	•	
*	1421-1429		
	1430-1445	•	
*	1446		
	1447	•	
*	1448		
	1449	•	
	Pier 1	•	•
	Pier 2	•	
	Pier 3		•
	Pier 4		•
	Pier 5		•
	Pier 6		•
	Pier 7		•
	Pier 8		•
	Pier 9		•
	Pier 9A		•
	Pier 10		•
	Pier 11	•	
	Pier 12	•	
	Pier 13		•
	Pier 14		•
	Pier 15		•
	Pier 16		•
	Pier 17		•
	Pier 18		•
	Pier 19		•
	Pier 20		•
	Pier 21	•	
	Pier 22		•
	Pier 23	•	
	Pier (unnumbered)	•	
	Shed (unnumbered)	•	



* - Building number not assigned

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
1	Map Quad: J15 Year. Built: 1938 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1938 - 1946 — Pan Am China Clipper Terminal 1939 - 1940 — Exposition Administrative Building 1941 - 1945 — Patrol Force Section Base Administration 1942 - 1945 — Naval Frontier Base 1945 - 1960 — **District Publications and Printing Office** (Ref. P, page 83) 1945 - 1952 — Naval Training and Central Supply Base 1952 - 1980 — Naval Support Activity, Treasure Island 1948 - 1972 — Command Sea West Frontier 1972 - 1976 — 12th Naval District Headquarters 1976 - Present — Command Naval Base Headquarters 1976 - Present — Museum 1980 - Present — Naval Station, Treasure Island
2	Map Quad: H15 Year. Built: 1938 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1938 - 1940 — Aviation Exhibits 1938 - 1946 — **Hangar** 1946 - 1994 — U. S. Naval Reserve and Marine Reserve Center 1994 - Present — General use (Movie set)
3	Map Quad: F15 Year. Built: 1938 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1938 - 1940 — Palace of Fine and Liberal Arts 1940 - 1945 — Port Control Office 1945 - 1952 — **Ship Repair Shops** 1952 - Present — Training school, Equipment repair
4	Map Quad: C6 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - Present — **Diesel oil and gas storage tank**
5	Map Quad: C6 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - Present — **Diesel Oil Tank**
6	Map Quad: C6 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - Present — **Gasoline storage tanks** (Originally seven tanks, one additional tank added to total eight tanks by 1966)

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
7	Map Quad: D13 Year. Built: 1938 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1938 - 1940 - Federal Building [South half] 1940 - 1952 - Various military schools 1952 - 1994 - Director of Training Facilities (NRTF), Mar. Dist. HQ, NIS, USO, CCPO 1994 - Present - Director of Training Facilities (NRTF), Mar. Dist. HQ, NIS, USO, CCPO, Naval Reserve Center
12A (See #112)	Map Quad: F16 Year. Built: See "Notes" Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - 1988 — Derrick house 1988 - Present — Port Ops Main office, Ship's pilot office, Port Control storage Notes: Original Building 112 was subdivided and renumbered to Buildings 12A, 12B, and 12C. Date of subdivision and renumbering unknown.
12B (See #12A)	Map Quad: F16 Year. Built: Unknown Year Demolished: N/A Uses: Unknown - Present — Shed for Building 12A Notes: Original Building 112 was subdivided and renumbered to Buildings 12A, 12B, and 12C. Date of subdivision and renumbering unknown.
12C (See #12A)	Map Quad: F16 Year. Built: Unknown Year Demolished: N/A Uses: Unknown - Present — Shed for Building 12A Notes: Original Building 112 was subdivided and renumbered to Buildings 12A, 12B, and 12C. Date of subdivision and renumbering unknown.
29	Map Quad: F10 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1945 - Mess hall 1945 - 1952 - Radio Material School D, Instrument building, Navy Campus, NTTC, and NAVSTA Recreational Services 1952 - Present - Administration building including Boy/Girl Scouts, Columbia College, FTC Det, and MSCPAC
34	Map Quad: E14 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1948 - Subsistence 1948 - Present - Commissary store
40	Map Quad: E13 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1948 - Isolation ward 1948 - Present - Barracks and supply, Marine and Navy Band and "Casual Company"

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
41	Map Quad: G15 Year. Built: 1945 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1945 - 1948 — **Small Arms** 1948 - 1952 — **Forge and foundry** 1952 - 1988 — **Paint shop** 1988 - Present — Port Ops
62	Map Quad: D15 Year. Built: 1938 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1938 - 1940 — Exposition Warehouse 1940 - 1948 — First Lieutenant's Warehouse and shop 1948 - Present — Naval Reserve C. B. Mobile Battalion 2; Training Aids Center (West Coast)
63	Map Quad: B5 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — Signal Tower at Pier 21
64	Map Quad: C6 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Dock Master's Office 1948 - Present — Fuel Detail Office (Supply Department)
69	Map Quad: D10 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1948 — **Engineers and Shipfitters Shop** 1948 - Present — Hobby shop, **garage**, storage, public toilets
70	Map Quad: I7 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - Present — Gear locker and storage for the **Fire Department**
85	Map Quad: C6 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - Present — **Diesel Oil Clarifier and Pump Station** (Supply Department) Notes: Building 85 was moved from Map Quad D-14 to Map Quad C-6 in 1945.
91	Map Quad: E14 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - Present — Toilets and self-serve laundry
92	Map Quad: E12 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - 1948 — General Medical Ward #13 1948 - Present — Barracks and Classrooms, Fire Department Inspection Division
93	Map Quad: F14 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - Present — Waiting station, weather shelter

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
96	Map Quad: E11 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1961 — Storage and Reserve Training (Mobile Dive Salvage Unit) 1961 - Present — **Printing plant**
99	Map Quad: F11 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Laundry 1948 - 1966 — Laundry, cobbler shop, tailor 1966 - 1977 — Laundry and **dry cleaners** 1977 - 1988 — Meat processing facility 1988 - Present — **Government printing shop,** Disaster preparation storage
103	Map Quad: F11 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - Present — **Fuel Oil Tank**
104	Map Quad: F11 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - Present — **Fuel Oil Tank**
105	Map Quad: F11 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - Present — **Oil Pump House**
107	Map Quad: F12 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - 1988 — CPO Barracks and Offices 1988 - Present — Police station
111	Map Quad: F15 Year. Built: 1938 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1938 - 1970 — **Fire house #1** 1970 - 1993 — **Fire station #2** 1993 - Present — Port Ops storage
112 (See #12A)	Map Quad: F16 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Uses: 1943 - 1988 — Derrick house 1988 - Present — Port Ops Main office, Ship's pilot office, Port Control storage Notes: Original Building 112 was subdivided and renumbered to Buildings 12A, 12B, and 12C. Date of subdivision and renumbering unknown.
113	Map Quad: G16 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1945 - Present — Lumber shed, Port Ops Storage

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
114	Map Quad: G16 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1994 — Storage and Reserve Training shops 1994 - Present — Vacant
128	Map Quad: H11 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Scrub house 1948 - Present — Storage
129	Map Quad: H11 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Scrub house 1948 - 1961— **Jeep garage** 1961 - Present — Storage
130	Map Quad: H11 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Scrub house 1948 - Present — Storage
131	Map Quad: H11 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Scrub house 1948 - Present — **Medical/Dental Storage**
135	Map Quad: H11 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1970 — Garbage house 1970 - 1994 — Launderette 1994 - Present — Sunday School
140	Map Quad: H13 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1944 — Basalt house 1944 - Present — Officer's Mess, Nimitz Conference Center
141	Map Quad: G15 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - 1952 — Explosives office 1952 - 1994 — **Carpenter Shop** and storage 1994 - Present — Vacant
143	Map Quad: H16 Year. Built: 1941 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1941 - 1948 — **Gasoline Pump House** 1948 - Present — **Hazardous Material Locker** (contained paints and varnishes, however, now vacant)

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
146	Map Quad: K16 Year. Built: 1941 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1941 - Present — Control and dispatch, Security, Main gate
153	Map Quad: K12 Year. Built: NLT 1988 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: NLT 1988 - Present — **Transformer Station and Sump Pump #20** Notes: This is the second use of the number. The original Building 153 was a Garbage House that existed from about 1945 to NLT 1948.
157	Map Quad: I7 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - 1970 — **Fire House #2** 1970 - Present — **Fire Station #1**
180	Map Quad: J15 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - 1946 — Hangar 1946 - Present — 1st Lieutenant ("self help" service), **PWC Transportation Shop**
183	Map Quad: J15 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1961 — Office 1961 - Present — Traffic Control Office, Yacht Club MWR
184	Map Quad: K16 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - Present — Sentry house and bus stop Notes: Incorporated into structure of Building 146
187	Map Quad: K14 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - Present — Chapel
195	Map Quad: G6 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - Present — Brig overflow Notes: Building 195 is scheduled for demolition in May 1995.
201	Map Quad: F8 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Subsistence 1948 - 1961 — Galley and Mess Hall 1961 - Present — Retail store, MWR tickets, MWR warehouse
202	Map Quad: F7 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Ship's service 1948 - 1952 — Stores and cafeteria 1952 - 1961 — Retail store and restaurant, Credit Union, Laundromat 1961 - Present — NEX storage, Credit Union ATM

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
215	Map Quad: D8 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Administration 1948 - 1961 — Storage 1961 - 1977 — Hobby shop 1977 - 1994 — Chapel, hobby shop and Special Services 1994 - Present — Vacant
216	Map Quad: D7 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Assembly shed 1948 - 1952 — Bus pool storage 1952 - 1973 — Draft shed 1973 - Present — **Recreational vehicle storage (MWR)**
217	Map Quad: D7 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Bachelor officer's quarters 1948 - 1952 — Storage 1952 - 1994 — Post Office, NTTC training, Cable TV 1994 - Present — NTTC training, Cable TV
225	Map Quad: J7 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1952 — **Gun shed** 1952 - 1961 — Storage 1961 - Present — **Auto Hobby Shop garage**
227	Map Quad: K12 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1988 — Officer's Subsistence Building 1988 - Present — Fog Watch Club
229	Map Quad: F9 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1988 — Chief Petty Officer's (CPO) Club 1988 - Present — Teen or Youth Center, Pizza Restaurant
230	Map Quad: E11 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1966 — WAVES Subsistence building 1966 - 1970 — Storage 1970 - Present — **Shop Mobile Ordnance Technical Unit, Nine (MOTU 9)** Notes: This building is on the site of a building that in 1942 was marked as the Brig.
233	Map Quad: D13 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1977 — Classrooms and administration 1977 - 1994 — **Laboratory** 1994 - Present — California National Guard

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
248	Map Quad: E4 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — **Pump House**
257	Map Quad: H8 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - 1944 —There was a **skeet range** at the site prior to constructing Building 257. 1944 - 1991 — Dispensary and ward 1991 - Present — Family services, Red Cross, Youth center, Child Care Center
258	Map Quad: G11 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Administration 1948 - 1952 — US Post Office 1948 - 1989 — Local bank 1966 - Present — Officer's Wives' Thrift Shop, Drug Testing Facility, Officer's Wives' Club, U.S. Post Office
260	Map Quad: E10 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1994 — Supply offices, warehouse 1994 - Present — Servmart
261	Map Quad: E9 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — Gym, **pool** and bowling alley
264	Map Quad: E5 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — PWC refrigerated storehouse, PWC shops.
265	Map Quad: K13 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1952 — Hostess House 1952 - Present — MWR offices, library
271	Map Quad: K13 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — Officer's Recreation Building, Community Facility (Casa de la Vista)
289	Map Quad: F16 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Storage 1948 - 1969 — **Shop** 1969 - Present — Port Operations **paint storage**
290	Map Quad: F16 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — Port Operations storage

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
292	Map Quad: E4 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — **Storage shed (Pest Ccontrol Shop)**
293	Map Quad: D12 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — Shed (NTTC training, damage control)
298	Map Quad: J16 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — Marina loading shed (MWR boat house)
325	Map Quad: F16 Year. Built: 1945 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1945 - 1970 — **Battery Shop** and storage 1970 - Present — **Pest Control Shop**
328	Map Quad: C6 Year. Built: 1945 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1945 - Present — **Transformer House**
330	Map Quad: C5 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Lucky Bag 1948 - Present — **Navy Exchange Gas Station** 1973 - Present — **Grounds Maintenance Shop**
335	Map Quad: C5 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Lucky Bag 1948 - Present — **Paint Shop,** grounds maintenance Notes: Welding waste, HazMat, and used oil are on site.
341	Map Quad: D12 Year. Built: 1951 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1951 - Present — Instr. USS *Buttercup* (Damage Control Trainer)
342	Map Quad: D11 Year. Built: 1951 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1951 - Present — **NTTC Radiac instruction**
343	Map Quad: D11 Year. Built: 1951 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1951 - Present — **NTTC Radiac instruction**
344	Map Quad: D11 Year. Built: 1951 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1951 - Present — **Radium and Radiac Vault**

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
346	Map Quad: G15 Year. Built: 1950 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1950 - 1994 — **Radio Transmitting Station** 1994 - Present — Offices
347	Map Quad: G15 Year. Built: 1951 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1951 - Present — **Gun mount**
355	Map Quad: G16 Year. Built: 1946 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1946 - 1961 — Naval Station (NAVSTA) Port Operations storage 1961 - Present — **Sandblast Shed**
358	Map Quad: H15 Year. Built: 1953 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1953 - Present — Resistor bank building, storage
361	Map Quad: C15 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — Hot Water Tank building
362	Map Quad: F16 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — Port Operations "open storage" shed Notes: Building 362 is scheduled for demolition in May 1995.
363	Map Quad: I9 Year. Built: 1957 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1957 - 1994 — Civilian Barracks 1994 - Present — Maritime Cooking School
364	Map Quad: I10 Year. Built: 1957 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1957 - Present — Barracks
365	Map Quad: I11 Year. Built: 1957 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1957 - Present — Barracks and offices
366	Map Quad: I11 Year. Built: 1956 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1956 - Present — Barracks and offices
367	Map Quad: I12 Year. Built: 1957 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1957 - Present — Transient Personnel Unit (TPU) Administration, Personnel Support Detachment (PSD) and Barracks

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
368	Map Quad: I10 Year. Built: 1957 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1957 - Present — Enlisted Men's Dining Hall
369	Map Quad: I13 Year. Built: 1958 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1958 - Present — BOQ, Officer's Club
371	Map Quad: K6 Year. Built: 1957 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1957 - Present — USS *Pandemonium* (mock-up trainer)
374	Map Quad: I8 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — **Sump House**
377	Map Quad: E7 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — **Sump House**
378	Map Quad: F10 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — **Sump House**
379	Map Quad: F10 Year. Built: 1956 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1956 - Present — **Paint and HazMat Locker**
380	Map Quad: I12 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — **Sump House**
381	Map Quad: D12 Year. Built: 1957 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1957 - Present — MWR Baseball field storage
382	Map Quad: D12 Year. Built: 1959 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1959 - Present — **Sump House**
383	Map Quad: G15 Year. Built: 1948 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1948 - Present — Radio Tower
384	Map Quad: G15 Year. Built: 1958 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1958 - Present — Garage - training tanks, NAVRES Storage
385	Map Quad: G15 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - Present — **Skeet Range Building**

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data		
390	Map Quad: E11	Year. Built: 1944	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1944 - Present — **Sump House**		
393	Map Quad: F9	Year. Built: 1944	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1944 - Present — **Sump House**		
394	Map Quad: G14	Year. Built: 1944	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1944 - Present — **Sump House**		
395	Map Quad: G13	Year. Built: 1944	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1944 - Present — **Sump House**		
396	Map Quad: E14	Year. Built: 1944	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1944 - Present — **Sump House**		
397	Map Quad: D10	Year. Built: 1950	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1950 - Present — Tennis courts		
398	Map Quad: H13	Year. Built: 1944	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1944 - Present — Tennis courts		
401	Map Quad: E9	Year. Built: 1961	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1961 - Present — Theater		
402	Map Quad: E9	Year. Built: 1961	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1961 - Present — Gymnasium		
405	Map Quad: K15	Year. Built: 1944	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1944 - Present — Flag Pole (Building 1)		
407	Map Quad: D8 - 9	Year. Built: 1944	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1944 - Present — Athletic field		
413	Map Quad: G16	Year. Built: 1950	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1950 - Present — Storage		
415	Map Quad: D4	Year. Built: 1961	Year Demolished: N/A
	Uses: 1961 - Present — Wastewater treatment facility - Operations		

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
416	Map Quad: D4 Year. Built: 1961 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1961 - Present — Wastewater Treatment Facility - **Digester Tank**
417	Map Quad: D4 Year. Built: 1961 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1961 - Present — Wastewater Treatment Facility - **Sedimentation Tank**
421	Map Quad: I7 Year. Built: 1958 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1958 - Present — Storage (Fire Department)
440	Map Quad: I14 Year. Built: 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1942 - Present — **Sump house**
442	Map Quad: G12 Year. Built: 1991 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1991 - Present — Medical - Dental Clinic
443	Map Quad: D11 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - Present — **Sump House**
444	Map Quad: G12 Year. Built: 1943 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1943 - Present — **Sump House**
445	Map Quad: C5 Year. Built: 1962 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1962 - Present — Storage and **Vehicle Maintenance Shop** (MIUW)
447	Map Quad: K16 Year. Built: 1965 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1965 - Present — Weather shelter
448	Map Quad: G15 Year. Built: 1965 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1965 - Present — Storage
449	Map Quad: J13 Year. Built: 1968 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1968 - 1994 — Admin and storage 1994 - Present — Reserve Training Center
450	Map Quad: G13 Year. Built: 1968 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1968 - 1972 — 12ND Headquarters 1972 - Present — NLSO, SATO, PSD, Safety offices, MWR

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
452	Map Quad: J10 Year. Built: 1969 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1969 - Present — BEQ
453	Map Quad: J11 Year. Built: 1970 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1970 - Present — BEQ
454	Map Quad: H16 Year. Built: 1968 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1968 - 1988 — Storage 1988 - Present — **Storage for Armory, Building 501**
455	Map Quad: F11 Year. Built: 1970 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1970 - Present — **Boiler Plant**
456	Map Quad: C6 Year. Built: 1898 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1898 - Present — **Gasoline storage tanks** Notes: Per PWC Civil Engineering, TI, these tanks were built on Yerba Buena Island in 1898. Moved and rebuilt on Treasure Island in 1968 and improved in the process.
458	Map Quad: C11 Year. Built: 1939 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1939 - 1944 — **Pyrotechnics storage** 1994 - Present — **Pyrotechnics storage, Paint storage**
459	Map Quad: H15 Year. Built: 1969 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1969 - Present — **Skeet Range**
460	Map Quad: J13 Year. Built: 1968 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1968 - Present — Microwave Tower
461	Map Quad: E3 Year. Built: 1970 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1970 - Present — DC School Classrooms, MTTC Headquarters, FTC
462	Map Quad: D4 Year. Built: 1970 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1970 - Present — **Decontamination building,** FTC
463	Map Quad: D4 Year. Built: 1970 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1970 - Present — **Gas Chamber**
465	Map Quad: D5 Year. Built: 1969 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1969 - Present — **Trickling filter**

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
466	Map Quad: D4 Year. Built: 1969 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1969 - Present — **Secondary sedimentation**
467	Map Quad: D4 Year. Built: 1969 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1969 - Present — **Digester #2**
468	Map Quad: D4 Year. Built: 1969 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1969 - Present — **Sludge Dewatering Structure**
469	Map Quad: J16 Year. Built: 1969 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1969 - Present — **No break Generator Building**
470	Map Quad: K15 Year. Built: 1947 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1947 - Present — **Saluting Battery Gun Mount**
472	Map Quad: I7, F14 Year. Built: 1962 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1962 - 1988 — Flag Pole (Building 157) 1988 - Present — Flag Pole (Building 30)
473	Map Quad: I15, E3 Year. Built: 1969 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1969 - 1977 — Flag Pole (Building 180) 1977 - Present — Flag Pole (Building 461)
474	Map Quad: G12 Year. Built: 1969 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1969 - Present — Flag Pole, Building 450
475	Map Quad: H8 Year. Built: 1970 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1970 - Present — Flag Pole, Building 257
478	Map Quad: I9 Year. Built: 1967 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1967 - Present — Basketball Court for Building 363
480	Map Quad: D12 Year. Built: 1971 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1971 - Present — Public toilets at Little League Field
481	Map Quad: J13 Year. Built: 1971 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1971 - Present — **Incinerator**

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
482	Map Quad: H11 Year. Built: NLT 1977 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: NLT 1977 - Present — Antenna tower (Ham radio)
483	Map Quad: D12 Year. Built: NLT 1977 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: ~1977 - Present — Refreshment stand
485	Map Quad: C12 Year. Built: 1971 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1971 - Present — Little League Field
487	Map Quad: H12 Year. Built: 1975 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1975 - Present — CPO Barracks and Adminstration
488	Map Quad: H12 Year. Built: 1975 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1975 - Present — CPO Barracks
489	Map Quad: H12 Year. Built: 1975 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1975 - Present — CPO Barracks
492	Map Quad: D10 Year. Built: 1965 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1965 - Present — Recreation grounds
493	Map Quad: D14 Year. Built: 1974 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1974 - Present — Stormwater Pump
496	Map Quad: J16 Year. Built: 1974 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1974 - Present — Harbormaster Office and Boathouse (on unnumbered recreational pier)
497	Map Quad: E8 Year. Built: 1976 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1976 - Present — Fitness Center
501	Map Quad: H16 Year. Built: NLT 1988 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: NLT 1988 - Present — **Armory**
502	Map Quad: H7 Year. Built: 1985 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1985 - Present — Child care center

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
505	Map Quad: Unknown Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — Training mockup (Property record #2-15110) Notes: The training mockups (Buildings 505, 506, 508 and 509) appear on a list of property. However, they do not appear on any map and may have been either very temporary or perhaps were mobile.
506	Map Quad: Unknown Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — Training mockup (Property record #2-15111) Notes: The training mockups (Buildings 505, 506, 508 and 509) appear on a list of property. However, they do not appear on any map and may have been either very temporary or perhaps were mobile.
508	Map Quad: Unknown Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — Training mockup (Property record #2-15113) Notes: The training mockups (Buildings 505, 506, 508 and 509) appear on a list of property. However, they do not appear on any map and may have been either very temporary or perhaps were mobile.
509	Map Quad: Unknown Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — Training mockup (Property record #2-15114) Notes: The training mockups (Buildings 505, 506, 508 and 509) appear on a list of property. However, they do not appear on any map and may have been either very temporary or perhaps were mobile.
520	Map Quad: G15 Year. Built: 1986 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1986 - Present — **Stm / Ht Bld / Shlt**
530	Map Quad: E13 Year. Built: NLT 1988 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: NLT 1988 - Present — **Pier Steam Plant**
540	Map Quad: G7 Year. Built: 1986 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1986 - Present — **Stm / Ht Bld / Shlt**
550	Map Quad: D4 Year. Built: 1986 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1986 - Present — **Stm / Ht Bld / Shlt**
570	Map Quad: E7 Year. Built: 1988 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1988 - Present — Operational Trainer Facility
571	Map Quad: E7 Year. Built: 1988 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1988 - Present — Collimation Tower (Kingpost)

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
572	Map Quad: E7 Year. Built: 1988 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1988 - Present — RAS Operations Trainer
573	Map Quad: E7 Year. Built: 1988 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1988 - Present — Collimation Tower (Kingpost)
574	Map Quad: E7 Year. Built: 1988 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1988 - Present — **Electrical Substation**
580	Map Quad: E6 Year. Built: 1988 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1988 - Present — NTTC Elevator Trainer
600	Map Quad: D8 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — Administration/Academic Building for Fire Fighting School
605	Map Quad: D8 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **P-250 Pump Trainer Firefighting (F/F)**
606	Map Quad: C8 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **Advanced Shipboard Firefighting (F/F 19F1A)**
607	Map Quad: C8 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **Oxygen Breathing Apparatus (OBA) Locker**
608	Map Quad: C8 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **General Shipboard Firefighting (F/F 19F3 B-1)**
609	Map Quad: C9 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **General Shipboard Firefighting (F/F 19F3 B-4)**
610	Map Quad: D9 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — Equalization Tank #1 (F/F)
611	Map Quad: C9 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — Equalization Tank #2 (F/F)
612	Map Quad: D9 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **Aviation Firefighting (F/F 19F4)**

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
613	Map Quad: D9 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **General Shipboard Firefighting (F/F 19F3 B-3)**
614	Map Quad: D8 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **General Shipboard Galley Firefighting (F/F 19F3 B-2)**
615	Map Quad: D8 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **Utility Building (F/F)**
616	Map Quad: D8 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **Aviation Tower (F/F 19F4)**
617	Map Quad: D8 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **P-250 Tower (F/F)**
618	Map Quad: C9 Year. Built: 1990 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1990 - Present — **Propane Farm (F/F)**
670	Map Quad: D6 Year. Built: 1991 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1991 - Present — Brig
671	Map Quad: D6 Year. Built: 1991 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1991 - Present — **Brig Carpenter Shop**
680	Map Quad: D4, D5 Year. Built: NLT 1992 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: NLT 1992 - Present — **Sewage Processing**
690	Map Quad: K-14 Year. Built: 1972 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1972 - Present — NAVSTA Billboard
1100 - 1129	Map Quad: See notes Year. Built: 1966 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1966 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1100 through 1125, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149 is a housing complex of 240 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150 through 1200 were not assigned.

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
1131	Map Quad: J4 Year. Built: 1966 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1966 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1100 through 1125, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149 is a housing complex of 240 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150 through 1200 were not assigned.
1133	Map Quad: J3 - J4 Year. Built: 1966 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1966 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1100 through 1125, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149 is a housing complex of 240 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150 through 1200 were not assigned.
1135	Map Quad: J3 Year. Built: 1966 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1966 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1100 through 1125, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149 is a housing complex of 240 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150 through 1200 were not assigned.
1137	Map Quad: J4 Year. Built: 1966 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1966 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1100 through 1125, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149 is a housing complex of 240 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150 through 1200 were not assigned.
1139	Map Quad: I3 Year. Built: 1966 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1966 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1100 through 1125, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149 is a housing complex of 240 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150 through 1200 were not assigned.

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
1141	Map Quad: J3 Year. Built: 1966 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1966 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1100 through 1125, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149 is a housing complex of 240 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150 through 1200 were not assigned.
1143	Map Quad: J3 Year. Built: 1966 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1966 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1100 through 1125, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149 is a housing complex of 240 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150 through 1200 were not assigned.
1145	Map Quad: I3 Year. Built: 1966 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1966 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1100 through 1125, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149 is a housing complex of 240 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150 through 1200 were not assigned.
1147	Map Quad: I3 Year. Built: 1966 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1966 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1100 through 1125, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149 is a housing complex of 240 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150 through 1200 were not assigned.
1149	Map Quad: I3 Year. Built: 1966 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1966 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1100 through 1125, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149 is a housing complex of 240 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150 through 1200 were not assigned.

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
1201 - 1254	Map Quad: See notes. Year. Built: 1969 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1969 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1201 through 1254 is a housing complex of 340 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: I3, I4, I5, H3, H4, H5, J3, J4, J5, G3, G4, G5, E3, F3, F4, and F5. Building numbers 1255 through 1300 were not assigned
1301 - 1319	Map Quad: See notes Year. Built: 1974 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1974 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1301 through 1319, 1321, 1322, 1325 is a housing complex of 124 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: J5 and.K5 through J8 and K8. Building numbers 1320, 1323, 1324, 1326 through 1400 were not assigned.
1321	Map Quad: K5 Year. Built: 1974 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1974 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1301 through 1319, 1321, 1322, 1325 is a housing complex of 124 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: J5 and.K5 through J8 and K8. Building numbers 1320, 1323, 1324, 1326 through 1400 were not assigned.
1322	Map Quad: K5 Year. Built: 1974 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1974 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1301 through 1319, 1321, 1322, 1325 is a housing complex of 124 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: J5 and.K5 through J8 and K8. Building numbers 1320, 1323, 1324, 1326 through 1400 were not assigned.
1325	Map Quad: K6 Year. Built: 1974 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1974 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1301 through 1319, 1321, 1322, 1325 is a housing complex of 124 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: J5 and.K5 through J8 and K8. Building numbers 1320, 1323, 1324, 1326 through 1400 were not assigned.
1401 - 1406	Map Quad: I5, J5, J6, J7 Year. Built: 1989 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1989 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1400 through 1449 is a housing complex of 200 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: H5, I5, J5 through H8, I8, J8. Building numbers 1407, 1414 through 1417, 1421 through 1429, 1446, and 1448 were not assigned.

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
1408 - 1413	Map Quad: H5, I5, H6, I6 Year. Built: 1989 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1989 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1400 through 1449 is a housing complex of 200 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: H5, I5, J5 through H8, I8, J8. Building numbers 1407, 1414 through 1417, 1421 through 1429, 1446, and 1448 were not assigned.
1418 - 1420	Map Quad: H6, I6 Year. Built: 1989 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1989 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1400 through 1449 is a housing complex of 200 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: H5, I5, J5 through H8, I8, J8. Building numbers 1407, 1414 through 1417, 1421 through 1429, 1446, and 1448 were not assigned.
1430 - 1445	Map Quad: I7, J7, I8, J8 Year. Built: 1989 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1989 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1400 through 1449 is a housing complex of 200 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: H5, I5, J5 through H8, I8, J8. Building numbers 1407, 1414 through 1417, 1421 through 1429, 1446, and 1448 were not assigned.
1447	Map Quad: H8 Year. Built: 1989 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1989 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1400 through 1449 is a housing complex of 200 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: H5, I5, J5 through H8, I8, J8. Building numbers 1407, 1414 through 1417, 1421 through 1429, 1446, and 1448 were not assigned.
1449	Map Quad: I8 Year. Built: 1989 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1989 - Present — Married Enlisted Men's Quarters Notes: Buildings 1400 through 1449 is a housing complex of 200 units which spans over an area of Treasure Island covering the following Map Quads: H5, I5, J5 through H8, I8, J8. Building numbers 1407, 1414 through 1417, 1421 through 1429, 1446, and 1448 were not assigned.
PIER 1	Map Quad: D15 Year. Built: 1986 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1986 - Present — General purpose pier
PIER 2	Map Quad: K16 Year. Built: 1939 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1939 - Present — Small boat berthing

Table 4

Existing Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
PIER 11	Map Quad: F16 Year. Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1945 - 1948 — Ship's Berthing and Floating Dry Dock Pier 1948 - Present — Ship's Berthing Pier Notes: Pier 11 was drastically shortened NLT 1992.
PIER 12	Map Quad: F16 Year. Built: 1944 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Repair Pier** 1993 - Present — Small Boat Pier
PIER 21	Map Quad: B6 Year. Built: NLT 1942 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1945 - 1952 - North pier (general ship's berthing) 1952 - 1968 - Berthing Pier 1968 - 1988 - **Fuel Pier** 1988 - Present - Listed as damaged, slated for demolition Notes: Pier 21 is scheduled for demolition in September 1995.
PIER 23	Map Quad: L11 Year. Built: 1945 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: 1945 - Present — Small boat landing / Recreational, fishing pier
PIER (No Number)	Map Quad: J16 Year. Built: NLT 1968 Year Demolished: N/A Uses: NLT 1968 - Present — Recreational Marina
SHED (No Number)	Map Quad: H16 Year. Built: Unknown Year Demolished: N/A Uses: Unknown - Present — **Bottled gas storage** Notes: Shed, which appears to have been constructed recently, is located inside the fence south east of Building 2.

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
8	Map Quad: D12 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Exposition Building 1940 - 1942 — Federal Building (North Half) 1942 - 1948 — Section Base Building (Theater, General Mess, Ship's Stores) 1948 - 1952 — General Mess CPO 1952 - ~1961 — Administration And Training, Galley And Recreation, Storage
9	Map Quad: G11 Year Built: 1939 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1939 - 1941 — Exposition Building (US Army Camp Hunter Liggett) 1941 - 1948 — US Coast Guard Barracks 1948 - ~1961 — Administrative Offices
10	Map Quad: C10 Year Built: 1939 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1939 - 1941 — Exposition Building (US Army Camp Hunter Liggett) 1941 - ~1961 — Barracks
11	Map Quad: C10 Year Built: 1939 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1939 - 1941 — Exposition Building (US Army Camp Hunter Liggett) 1941 - 1942 — Galley and Mess (Enlisted) 1942 - 1945 — First Lieutenant (US Coast Guard) 1945 - 1948 — Barracks 1948 - ~1961 — Administrative Offices
12	Map Quad: C10 Year Built: 1939 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1939 - 1941 — Exposition Building (US Army Camp Hunter Liggett) 1941 - ~1961 — Administrative Offices
13	Map Quad: D10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Exposition Building for the Western States Exhibit (Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington And California) 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - ~1948 — Main Barracks
14	Map Quad: D11 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: 1962 Uses: 1942 - 1962 — **Heating Plant #1**
15	Map Quad: G13 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Exposition Building for the Southern Counties Exhibit 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - ~ 1948 — Dispensary

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
16	Map Quad: G14 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1961 - ~ 1977 — Barracks, US Naval School Command
17	Map Quad: G9 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - ~1961 — Barracks, US Naval School Command
18	Map Quad: G10 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1942 - ~1961 — Barracks, US Naval School Command
19	Map Quad: G10 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1942 - ~1961 — Barracks, US Naval School Command
20	Map Quad: G9 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - ~1961 - General Barracks
21	Map Quad: G10 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - ~1961 - General Barracks
22	Map Quad: G10 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - ~1961 - General Barracks
23	Map Quad: G9 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1942 - ~1970 — Barracks, US Naval School Command
24	Map Quad: G10 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1988 Uses: 1942 - ~1988 — Barracks, US Naval School Command
25	Map Quad: G10 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1942 - ~1977 — Barracks, US Naval School Command - CPO
26	Map Quad: H11 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1942 - ~1977 — **Heating Plant #2** (Secured)
27	Map Quad: H9 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1988 Uses: 1942 - 1952 — Radio Materiel School A 1952 - ~1988 — Classrooms, USNSC

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
28	Map Quad: H10 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1988 Uses: 1945 - 1952 — Radio Material School B 1952 - ~ 1988 — Administration, USNSC
30	Map Quad: F14 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: 1988 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Surgical Operation #2 1948 - 1961 — Barracks 1961 - 1988 — Administration, USNSC
31	Map Quad: F14 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: 1991 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Surgical Ward #3 1948 - 1961 — Barracks 1961 - 1991 — Barracks And Storage (12nd PW)
32	Map Quad: F13 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: 1988 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Surgical Ward #4 1948 - 1952 — Barracks 1952 - 1961 — Administration 1961 - 1988 — Barracks And Storage (12nd PW)
33	Map Quad: F13 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1991 Uses: 1942 - 1945 — Isolation Ward 1945 - 1948 — Administration And Sick Officers 1948 - ~1991 — Administration, USNSC
35	Map Quad: E13 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1974 Uses: 1945 - 1948 — Eye, Ear, Nose And Throat #10 1948 - 1961 — Barracks 1961 - ~1974 — Marine Barracks, Casual Co.
36	Map Quad: E13 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - 1946 — General Medical Ward #6 1948 - ~1961 — Barracks
37	Map Quad: E13 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — General Medical Ward #9 1948 - 1961 — Barracks 1961 - 1968 —Marine Barracks, Casual Co. 1968 - ~1970 — Storage

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
38	Map Quad: E13 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Urological Ward #11 1948 - 1952 — Barracks 1952 - ~1970 — Classrooms, USNSC
39	Map Quad: E13 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 1942 - 1948 — Urological Ward #12 1948 - ~1961 — Barracks
42	Map Quad: D3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — **Inert Ammunition Storage** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage, USNSC
43	Map Quad: F3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1942 - 1945 — **Pyrotechnic Ward And Small Arms Magazine** 1945 - 1948 — **Inert Ammunition Storage** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage, Mil. Dept.
44	Map Quad: F3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1942 - 1945 — **High Explosives Magazine** 1945 - 1948 — **Inert Ammunition Storage** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage, Naval And Marine Corp Reserve Training Center
45	Map Quad: F3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1942 - 1945 — **High Explosives Magazine** 1945 - 1948 — **Inert Ammunition Storage** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage, Naval And Marine Corp Reserve Training Center
46	Map Quad: F3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 1942 - 1945 — **High Explosives Magazine** 1945 - 1948 — **Inert Ammunition Storage** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage, Naval And Marine Corp Reserve Training Center
47	Map Quad: G3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 1942 - 1945 — **High Explosives Magazine** 1945 - 1948 — **Inert Ammunition Storage** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage
48	Map Quad: G3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Uses: 1942 - ~1942 — **High Explosives Magazine**

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
49	Map Quad: G3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1942 - 1945 — **High Explosives Magazine** 1945 - 1948 — **Inert Ammunition Storage** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage, Security Dept.
50	Map Quad: G3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — **Inert Ammunition Storage** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage
51	Map Quad: H3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1942 - 1945 — **Y-Gun Magazine** 1945 - 1948 — **Inert Ammunition Storage** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage
52	Map Quad: H3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — **Fuse And Detonator Magazine** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage
53	Map Quad: I3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1942 - 1945 — **Fuse And Detonator Magazine** 1945 - 1948 — **Inert Ammunition Storage** 1948 - ~1970 — Storage
54	Map Quad: I3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: 1942 - ~1945 — **Ammunition Magazine**
55	Map Quad: E3 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1945 - 1948 — **Inert Ammunition Storage** 1948 - ~1969— Storage (Foundation Ghost Remains)
56	Map Quad: D4 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1948 - ~1961 — Storage, Training Aids Center (West Coast)
57	Map Quad: D4 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1948 - ~1969 — Storage, Training Aids Center (West Coast)
58	Map Quad: C4 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1943 - 1948 — **Incinerator** and Refuse Building 1948 - ~1961 — **Paint Shop**

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
59	Map Quad: D4 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Office 1948 - ~1961 — Work Improvement Program
60	Map Quad: D4 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — **Machine Shop** 1942 - 1948 — Shop 1948 - ~1961 — 12ND Storage
61	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — **Carpenter's Shop** 1948 - 1952 — **Paint Spray Shop** 1952 - ~1961 — 12ND Storage
65	Map Quad: C8 Year Built: NLT 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - 1944 — Slip Shed 1944 - ~1961 —Shelter and **Rifle Range**
67	Map Quad: C9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1938 - 1940 — Bleachers And Gear Locker 1948 - 1952 — Storage 1952 - ~1977 — Recreation
68	Map Quad: C9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1938 - 1940 — Recreational Athletic Fields 1945 - 1948 — Shops 1948 - ~1961 — Recreation
71	Map Quad: D11 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: 1952 Uses: 1942 - 1952 — Scrub House (Building Moved About 1952)
71	Map Quad: F6 Year Built: 1952 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1952 - ~ 1970 — Launderette
72	Map Quad: D11 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1942 - 1966 — Sterilizer Building 1966 - 1969 — Storage 1969 - ~1977 — Paper Disintegrator

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
73	Map Quad: C11 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - ~1961 — Storage and Dock Master's Office
74	Map Quad: D14 Year Built: NLT 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1944 Uses: ~1942 - 1944 — Office Notes: Building 74 was moved in approximately 1944.
74	Map Quad: C11 Year Built: NLT 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1966 Uses: ~1944 - ~1966 — Office
75	Map Quad: B11 Year Built: NLT 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1966 Uses: ~1942 - ~1966 — Signal Tower
76	Map Quad: C11 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - 1952 — Dock Crews Quarters 1952 - ~1961 — Wharf Builders Shop
77	Map Quad: C11 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1966 Uses: 1942 - ~1966 — **DC Generator House**
78	Map Quad: D12 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Garbage House
79	Map Quad: C13 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1943 - 1952 — **Gun Shed** 1952 - ~1961 — Training
80	Map Quad: C13 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1943 - 1948 — Damage Control School 1948 - ~1961 — Training
81	Map Quad: C13 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1943 - 1948 — **Gasoline Station** 1948 - 1952 — Fireboat Storage 1952 - ~1961 — Storage

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
82	Map Quad: C13 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — **Gasoline Station**
83	Map Quad: D13 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — **Gasoline Storage and Lubrication Station** 1948 - 1952 — **Road Striping Detail** 1952 - 1953 — **Paint Shop Annex** 1953 - 1961 — Garage 1961 - ~1977 — Film Exchange
84	Map Quad: D14 Year Built: NLT 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: ~1944 - ~1945 — Unknown Notes: Extremely small building located in the oil storage area, inside fence of Building 6. Building 84 may have been used as office space.
86	Map Quad: D14 Year Built: NLT 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: ~1944 - ~1945 — Unknown Notes: Extremely small building located in the oil storage area, inside fence of Building 6. Building 84 may have been used as office space.
87	Map Quad: E15 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1966 Uses: ~1945 - ~1966 — **Incinerator**
88	Map Quad: E16 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — Storage or Repair Dock #12
89	Map Quad: E14 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1942 - 1969 — Hospital Storehouse 1969 - 1973 — Communications Stc Storage 1973 - ~1977 — Office and Store
90	Map Quad: E14 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1942 - ~1977 — **Garbage House**
98	Map Quad: F9 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Storage

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
100	Map Quad: J7 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~ 1945 - 1948 — **Gun Loading Trainer** 1948 - ~1961 — Portable Office
101	Map Quad: F11 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1943 - ~1970 — **Oil Pump House**
102	Map Quad: F12 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1942 - ~1970 — **Heating Plant #3**
106	Map Quad: F12 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1942 - ~1948 — Water Softener Building
108	Map Quad: F12 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: ~1945 - ~1977 — Waiting Station (moved To Skids By 1948)
109	Map Quad: F12 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1991 Uses: 1943 - 1948 — Overflow Pharmacy and Reception 1948 - ~1991 — Barracks
110	Map Quad: F13 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1942 - 1973 — Linen, Bag and Miscellaneous Storage 1973 - ~1977 — **Rod and Gun Locker**
115	Map Quad: G14 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1943 - 1952 — **Garage and Shop** 1952 - 1969 — Storage 1969 - 1973 — Officer's Wives Mess Storage 1973 - ~1977 — Officer's Wives Mess and Wive's Club
116	Map Quad: F14 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1943 - 1945 — **Garage** 1945 - ~1961 — Storage
117	Map Quad: G13 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace N 1942 - ~1948 — Barracks N

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data			
118	Map Quad: G12	Year Built: 1938	Year Demolished:	NLT 1948
	Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace K-1 1942 - ~1948 — Barracks K-1			
119	Map Quad: G11	Year Built: 1943	Year Demolished:	NLT 1977
	Uses: 1943 - ~1977 — Barracks (Marine)			
120	Map Quad: G11	Year Built: 1942	Year Demolished:	NLT 1970
	Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Storage 1948 - ~1970 — Office			
121	Map Quad: H9	Year Built: NLT 1944	Year Demolished:	NLT 1961
	Uses: ~1944 - 1948 — **Electric Shop** 1948 - ~1961 — Classrooms			
122	Map Quad: H8	Year Built: 1942	Year Demolished:	NLT 1961
	Uses: 1942 - ~1961 — Greenhouse			
123	Map Quad: H8	Year Built: 1942	Year Demolished:	NLT 1961
	Uses: 1942 - ~1961 — Office, Storage and Tool Shed (Nursery)			
124	Map Quad: G9	Year Built: 1943	Year Demolished:	1994
	Uses: 1943 - 1994 — Bus Stop Shelter			
125	Map Quad: H9	Year Built: 1942	Year Demolished:	NLT 1977
	Uses: 1942 - 1948 — **Garage** 1948 - ~1977 — Storage			
126	Map Quad: H10	Year Built: 1943	Year Demolished:	NLT 1961
	Uses: 1943 - 1948 — Storage 1948 - ~1961 — **Paint Locker**			
127	Map Quad: H11	Year Built: 1942	Year Demolished:	NLT 1991
	Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Radio Materiel School C 1948 - ~1991 — **Laboratory**			
132	Map Quad: H11	Year Built: 1942	Year Demolished:	NLT 1970
	Uses: 1942 - ~1970 — Storage			

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
133	Map Quad: H11 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: ~1945 - ~1970 — **Fuel Oil Tank**
134	Map Quad: H11 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: ~1945 - ~1970 — **Fuel Oil Tank**
136	Map Quad: H11 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - 1945 — Storage 1945 - 1952 — **Garbage House** 1952 - ~1961 — Storage
137	Map Quad: H12 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace K (Foods and Beverages and Agriculture Building) 1942 - ~1948 — Subsistence K
139	Map Quad: H13 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace C-2 (Homes and Gardens Exhibits) 1942 - ~1948 — Gymnasium
142	Map Quad: J16 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1942 - 1952 — **Oil Storage Building** 1952 - ~1970 — **Paint Locker**
144	Map Quad: H16 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1943 - 1952 — **Gasoline Storage** 1952 - ~1970 — Salt Water Pumping Station
145	Map Quad: H16 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — **Underground Gasoline Storage Tank**
147	Map Quad: I13 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace C-1 (Homes and Gardens Exhibits), Aquacade (East End) 1942 - ~1948 — Barracks C-1
148	Map Quad: I13 Year Built: 1939 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace C-1 (Aquacade) 1942 - ~1961 — Swimming Pool (Secured by 1952)

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
149	Map Quad: I12 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Part Of Palace J (Hall of Science) 1942 - ~1948 — Bakery
150	Map Quad: I11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace J (The Hall of Science) 1942 - ~1948 — Barracks J
151	Map Quad: I10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace I (Vacationland) 1942 - ~1948 — Barracks I, **Paint Locker**
152	Map Quad: I9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace I (Vacationland) 1942 - ~1948 — Ships Services
153	Map Quad: I9 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — **Garbage House**
154	Map Quad: I10 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — Storage
155	Map Quad: I8 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace H (Ford Motor Company Building) 1942 - ~1948 — School
156	Map Quad: I8 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1942 - 1961 — **Gun Shed** 1961 - ~1977 — Classroooms
158	Map Quad: I8 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1943 - 1952 — Air Compressor Building 1952 - ~1961 — Storage
159	Map Quad: I8 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1973 Uses: 1943 - 1952 — Plotting Room 1952 - ~1973 — Storage

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
160	Map Quad: I8 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1942 - 1952 — Ship Mockup #2 1952 - 1973 — Classrooms 1973 - ~1977 — Vacant
161	Map Quad: I8 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1942 - 1952 — Ship Mockup #1 1952 - 1973 — Classrooms 1973 - ~1977 — Vacant
162	Map Quad: J8 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1943 - 1952 — Acetylene Generator B 1952 - ~1977 — Storage
163	Map Quad: J8 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1943 - 1952 — Diving Tank and Building 1952 - ~1961 — Classrooms
164	Map Quad: J8 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1943 - 1952 — Night Lookout Training Building 1952 - 1968 — Storage 1968 - 1973 — School 1973 - ~1977 — Community Center
165	Map Quad: J8 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1942 - 1961 — Storage 1961 - ~1977 — Navy Exchange Auto Accessory Sales, Storage
166	Map Quad: J8 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace G (General Motors Building) 1942 - ~1948 — School
168	Map Quad: J8 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace G (General Motors) 1942 - ~1948 — Gyro Compass Shop
169	Map Quad: J9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1938 - ~1948 — Storage

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
170	Map Quad: J9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace F (Hall of Science, Business Progress) 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - ~1948 — Theatre Office
171	Map Quad: J9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace F (Hall of Science, Business Progress) 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - ~1948 — Theatre
172	Map Quad: J10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace F (Hall of Science, Business Progress) 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 -~1948 — Barracks F
173	Map Quad: J11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace E (Electricity and Communications) 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - ~1948 — Barracks E
174	Map Quad: J12 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace E (Electricity and Communications) 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - ~1948 — Offices
175	Map Quad: J12 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Palace E (Electricity and Communications, Portals of The Pacific) 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - ~1948 — Offices
176	Map Quad: I12 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Tower of The Sun 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - ~1961 — Band Stand
177	Map Quad: J13 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Exposition Building for the Palace D (Mines, Metals and Machinery Exhibit; and the Pantheon Building and Hollywood Show) 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - ~1948 — Reception

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
178	Map Quad: J13 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Exposition Building for the Palace D (Mines, Metals and Machinery Exhibit; and the Pantheon Building and Hollywood Show) 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - ~1948 — Offices, Training Building
179	Map Quad: J13 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — Exposition Building for the Palace D (Mines, Metals and Machinery Exhibit; and the Pantheon Building and Hollywood Show) 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - ~1948 — Barracks
181	Map Quad: L18 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - ~1961 — **PAN AM Gasoline Storage Tanks**
182	Map Quad: L18 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - ~1961 — **PAN AM Gasoline Pump House**
185	Map Quad: K16 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — Waiting Station
186	Map Quad: K16 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1943 - ~1961 — Waiting Station
188	Map Quad: K11 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1944 - 1970 — Barracks 1970 - ~1977 — Administration
189	Map Quad: K10 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1973 Uses: 1944 - 1968 — Barracks 1968 - ~1973 — Administration and Barracks
190	Map Quad: K10 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Barracks 1948 - 1968 — Storage 1968 - ~1977 — Dependent Public School

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data		
191	Map Quad: K9	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1977
	Uses: 1944 - 1968 — Barracks 1968 - ~1977 — Dependent Public School		
192	Map Quad: K6	Year Built: 1943	Year Demolished: NLT 1970
	Uses: 1942 - 1945 — **Magnet Channel Range** 1945 - 1952 — **Degaussing Range** 1952 - ~1970 — Radar Bomb Scoring Unit		
193	Map Quad: K6	Year Built: 1943	Year Demolished: NLT 1970
	Uses: 1942 - 1952 — **Magnet Channel Range Garage** 1952 - ~1970 — Radar Bomb Scoring Unit		
194	Map Quad: I6	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1970
	Uses: 1944 - ~1970 — Transportation Building		
196	Map Quad: G6	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1977
	Uses: 1944 - 1970 — Barracks 1970 - ~1977 — Public School		
197	Map Quad: G8	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1988
	Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Barracks 1948 - ~1988 — Electronics Material School		
198	Map Quad: G8	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1988
	Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Barracks 1948 - ~1988 — Electronics Materiel School		
199	Map Quad: G8	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1988
	Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Barracks 1948 - ~1988 — Electronics Material School		
200	Map Quad: G8	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1988
	Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Barracks 1948 - ~1988 — Electronics Material School		
203	Map Quad: F7	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1977
	Uses: 1944 - 1973 — Barracks 1973 - ~1977 — Vacant		

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data		
204	Map Quad: F7	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1973
	Uses: 1944 - ~1973 — Barracks		
205	Map Quad: F6	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1973
	Uses: 1944 - ~1973 — Barracks		
206	Map Quad: F6	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1973
	Uses: 1944 - ~1973 — Barracks		
207	Map Quad: E6	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1973
	Uses: 1944 - ~1973 — Barracks		
208	Map Quad: E6	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1973
	Uses: 1944 - ~1973 — Barracks		
209	Map Quad: E7	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1973
	Uses: 1944 - ~1973 — Barracks		
210	Map Quad: E7	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1973
	Uses: 1944 - ~1973 — Barracks		
211	Map Quad: E8	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1970
	Uses: 1944 - ~1970 — Barracks		
212	Map Quad: E8	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1977
	Uses: 1944 - ~1977 — Barracks		
213	Map Quad: E8	Year Built: NLT 1945	Year Demolished: NLT 1953
	Uses: ~1945 - ~1953 — Barracks		
214	Map Quad: E8	Year Built: NLT 1945	Year Demolished: NLT 1953
	Uses: ~1945 - ~1953 — Barracks		

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
218	Map Quad: D6 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1944 - 1952 — Storehouse 1952 - ~1977 — Administration
219	Map Quad: J12 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: 1938 - ~1948 — **Transformer** and Storage
220	Map Quad: H10 Year Built: 1943 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1943 - 1948 — Shop 1948 - ~1961 — Classrooms
221	Map Quad: G7 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Administration 1948 - ~1977 — Office and Storage
222	Map Quad: G7 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1945 - 1988 — Brigade Guard House 1988 - ~1993 — Correctional Facility
223	Map Quad: I7 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Paint Shop** 1948 - ~1961 — Bus Washing Shed
224	Map Quad: I7 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — Garage and Checking Station
226	Map Quad: K12 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — Bachelor Officers' Quarters
228	Map Quad: K13 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — Bachelor Officers' Quarters
231	Map Quad: E11 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1985 Uses: 1944 - 1985 — Wave Officers' Quarters and Religious Education Building
232	Map Quad: E11 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1944 - ~1977 — Wave Barracks (Enlisted)

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
234	Map Quad: E12 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Nurses Quarters 1948 - ~1977 — CPO Quarters
235	Map Quad: E12 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Ward, Blood Bank and **Laboratory** 1948 - ~1961 — Waves Barracks, Jewish Chaplain
236	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Administration 1948 - 1993 — Classrooms DCTC (FF)
237	Map Quad: E3 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Oil Storage Tank (FF)**
238	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1952 — **Shop and Boiler House** 1952 - 1993 — Repair Shop
239	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Oil Separating Pit and Suction Pump**
240	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — Forecastle Mock Up
241	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1933 — Boiler Room Mock Up
242	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1933 — Engine Room Mock-up
243	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1933 — Flight Deck Mock-up
244	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — Diving Tank and **OBA Storage and Repair**

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
245	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Oil Separating Pit**
246	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Smothering Pit**
247	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Oil Storage**
249	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Gasoline Storage**
250	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Suction Tank**
251	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1933 — **Foam Tank**
252	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Training Tank** (Open)
253	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Christmas Tree Training Tank** (Open)
254	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Christmas Tree Training Tank** (Open)
255	Map Quad: E4(see notes) Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Tank** (Open) Notes: Building 255 was moved in approximately 1969 from Map Quad E4 to Map Quad D9.
256	Map Quad: E3 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1944 - 1993 — **Gasoline Tank**

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data		
259	Map Quad: J8	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1961
	Uses: 1944 - 1952 — **Gun Mount** 1952 - ~1961 — Classrooms		
262	Map Quad: E9	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1961
	Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — Theatre		
263	Map Quad: F9	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: 1977
	Uses: 1944 - 1952 — Welfare Building 1952 - 1974 — Recreation 1974 - 1977 — EM Club and Library		
266	Map Quad: K8	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1961
	Uses: 1944 - ~1961 — Sonar School Building		
267	Map Quad: I6	Year Built: 1942	Year Demolished: NLT 1977
	Uses: 1942 - 1945 — Trans. Storage 1945 - 1961 — Barracks 1961 - 1969 — Training Building 1969 - ~1977 — Teen Club		
268	Map Quad: I8	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1977
	1944 - 1952 — **Gun Loading Shed** 1952 - ~1977 — Classrooms		
269	Map Quad: K6	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1977
	Uses: 1944 - ~1977 — Chemical Warfare Office		
270	Map Quad: E3	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1969
	Uses: 1944 - ~1969 — **Paint and Oil Storage**		
272	Map Quad: D14	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: 1985
	Uses: 1944 - 1952 — Electrical and Mechanical Service 1952 - 1985 — **Air Compressor Station**		
273	Map Quad: K6	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: NLT 1988
	Uses: 1944 - 1952 — **Decontamination Building** 1952 - ~1988 — Classrooms		

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
274	Map Quad: E14 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1944 -~1961 — **Dynamometer Shop**, Fallout Shelter
275	Map Quad: E11 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1985 Uses: 1944 - 1985 — Waves Barracks (Enlisted), Navy Band Barracks
276	Map Quad: E3 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1988 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — Office 1948 - 1952 — Film Exchange 1952 - ~1988 — Storage
277	Map Quad: F2 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Magazine, Ammunition** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage
278	Map Quad: G2 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Magazine, Ammunition** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage
279	Map Quad: H2 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Magazine, Ammunition** 1948 - 1952 — Small Craft (Ship Group) 1952 - ~1969 — Storage
280	Map Quad: I2 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Magazine, Ammunition** 1948 - ~1969 — **Medical Storage**
281	Map Quad: J3 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Magazine, Ammunition** 1948 - 1952 — Film Storage 1952 - ~1969 — Storage
282	Map Quad: I3 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Magazine, Ammunition** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
283	Map Quad: H3 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Magazine, Ammunition** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage
284	Map Quad: G3 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Magazine, Ammunition** 1948 - 1952 — Electronic Storage 1952 - ~1969 — Storage
285	Map Quad: G4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Magazine, Ammunition** 1948 - ~1969 — Storage
286	Map Quad: H4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Magazine, Ammunition** 1948 - 1952 — **Tear Gas Storage** 1952 - ~1969 — Storage
287	Map Quad: I4 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1944 - 1948 — **Magazine, Ammunition** 1948 - 1952 — Film Storage 1952 - ~1969 — Storage
288	Map Quad: K6 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1944 - 1969 — **Gas Chamber (Training)** 1969 - ~1970 — Storage
291	Map Quad: J8 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — **Gun Mount**
294	Map Quad: G5 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1944 - ~1970 — Gear Locker
295	Map Quad: D13 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1944 - 1952 — **Generator Building** 1952 - ~1970 — Training Unit Mock-up

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
296	Map Quad: I11 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1944 - ~1970 — Water Taxi Pier Shelter and Office
297	Map Quad: E16 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1944 - 1952 — **Transformer House** 1952 - ~1977 — Storage
299	Map Quad: J16 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1950 Uses: ~1945 - ~1950 — Loading Shed
300	Map Quad: K9 Year Built: NLT 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1942 - 1945 — Army Barracks 1945 - 1948 — Office 1948 - ~1961 — Storage
301	Map Quad: K9 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - 1948 — Subsistence 1948 - ~1961 — Storage
302	Map Quad: K9 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - 1948 — Subsistence 1948 - ~1961 — Storage
303	Map Quad: K9 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - 1948 — Subsistence 1948 - ~1961 — Storage
304	Map Quad: K9 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Toilets (Army)
305	Map Quad: K9 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Toilets (Army)
306	Map Quad: K9 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - 1948 — Supply Office (Army) 1948 - ~1961 — Storage

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
307	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - 1948 — Barracks (Army) 1948 - ~1961 — Storage
308	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - 1948 — Barracks (Army) 1948 - ~1961 — Storage
309	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - 1948 — Barracks (Army) 1948 - ~1961 — Barracks, Shops, Film Exchange
310	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Barracks (Army) 1948 - ~1961 — Barracks, Shops, Film Exchange
311	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Barracks (Army) 1948 - 1952 — Barracks, Shops, Film Exchange 1952 - ~1961 — Storage
312	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Barracks (Army) 1948 - 1952 — Barracks, Shops, Film Exchange 1952 - ~1961 — Storage
313	Map Quad: J9 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - 1948 — POW Subsistence Storage 1948 - ~1961 — Storage
314	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — **Gun Mount**
315	Map Quad: J8 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — School
316	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — School

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
317	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — School
318	Map Quad: K7 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1939 - 1940 — **Service Station** 1940 - 1942 — Transition period 1942 - 1952 — **Gun Mount** 1952 - ~1977 — Classrooms
319	Map Quad: K7 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — School (Mock-up)
320	Map Quad: K7 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — School (Mock-up)
321	Map Quad: K7 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — School (Mock-up)
322	Map Quad: J7 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — **Gun Mount**
323	Map Quad: D13 Year Built: 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1945 - 1952 — **Gun Trainer** 1952 - ~1961 — Classrooms
324	Map Quad: K11 Year Built: NTL 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — Assembly Shed
326	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1945 - ~1952 — **Gun Shed** 1952 - ~1970 — Classrooms
327	Map Quad: D4 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Salvage Building

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
329	Map Quad: G11 Year Built: 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1945 - 1948 — Storehouse 1948 - ~1961 — Office and Storehouse
331	Map Quad: H8 Year Built: 1947 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1947 - ~1961 — Greenhouse
332	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1945 - ~1948 — P.O.W. Brig ~1948 - ~1970 — Storage
333	Map Quad: K8 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — Recreation Building
334	Map Quad: D5 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1948 Uses: ~1945 - ~1948 — **Paint Locker**
336	Map Quad: C5 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1952 — **Linoleum Shop** 1952 - ~1961 — Storage
337	Map Quad: C5 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - 1952 — **Masons Locker** 1952 - ~1961 — Storage
338	Map Quad: C6 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Duty Barracks
339	Map Quad: C6 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Duty Barracks
340	Map Quad: D14 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Dock Master's Office
345	Map Quad: G2 Year Built: 1951 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1951 - ~1961 — **Incinerator**

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
348	Map Quad: K6 Year Built: 1952 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1952 - ~1970 — Issue Room, Classroom (Chemical Warfare)
349	Map Quad: K6 Year Built: 1952 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1952 - ~1970 — **Field Work Shop, Classroom (Chemical Warfare)**
350	Map Quad: K6 Year Built: 1952 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: 1952 - ~1970 — **Repair Shop, Classroom (Chemical Warfare)**
351	Map Quad: K6 Year Built: 1952 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1952 - ~1961 — **Repair Shop, Classroom (Chemical Warfare)**
352	Map Quad: E5 Year Built: 1952 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1952 - 1993 — NTTC Training
353	Map Quad: E5 Year Built: 1952 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1952 - 1993 — NTTC Training
354	Map Quad: H13 Year Built: 1951 Year Demolished: NLT 1968 Uses: 1951 - 1968 — Rigger's Shed, Storage Notes: Building moved in approximately 1968 from Map Quad H13 to Map Quad J7.
354	Map Quad: J7 Year Built: NLT 1968 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: 1968 - 1973 — Instruction 1973 - ~1977 — Instruction (Fire Department) Notes: Building moved in approximately 1968 from Map Quad H13 to Map Quad J7.
356	Map Quad: I16 Year Built: NLT 1953 Year Demolished: NLT 1973 Uses: ~1953 - ~1973 — Steam Clean and Car Wash
357	Map Quad: I16 Year Built: NLT 1953 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: ~1953 - ~1977 — Bus Wash
359	Map Quad: K6 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1968 Uses: ~1961 - 1966 — **Mobile Decontamination** 1966 - ~1968 — Classrooms

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
360	Map Quad: K16 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1991 Uses: ~1945 - ~1991 — Boat House - Pier 24 Notes: The area of Building 360 appears on Maps after 1977, but then the number disappears. Again the area of Building 360 disappears prior to photo of 1991, although it is still shown on the maps.
370	Map Quad: I7 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: ~1961 - ~1977 — **Gasoline Filling Station**
372	Map Quad: J8 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: ~1961 - ~1977 — Training Facility - Antenna Tower
373	Map Quad: J8 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: ~1961 - ~1977 — Training Facility - Antenna Tower
375	Map Quad: C7 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1988 Uses: ~1961 - ~1988 — Training Facility - Antenna Tower
376	Map Quad: C7 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1988 Uses: ~1961 - ~1988 — Training Facility - Antenna Tower
386	Map Qaud: G15 Year Built: NLT 1950 Year Demolished: NLT 1973 Uses: ~1950 - ~1973 — Storage
387	Map Quad: E16 Year Built: NLT 1948 Year Demolished: NLT 1966 Uses: ~1948 - ~1966 — Storage
388	Map Quad: E16 Year Built: NLT 1948 Year Demolished: NLT 1966 Uses: ~1948 - ~1966 — Storage
389	Map Quad: E16 Year Built: NLT 1948 Year Demolished: NLT 1966 Uses: ~1948 - ~1966 — Storage
399	Map Quad: H11 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1991 Uses: ~1961 - ~1991 — Training Facility - Antenna Tower

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
400	Map Quad: H11 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1991 Uses: ~1961 - ~1991 — Training Facility - Antenna Tower
403	Map Quad: C4 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1966 Uses: ~1961 - ~1966 — **Incinerator**
404	Map Quad: C4 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1966 Uses: ~1961 - ~1966 — **Incinerator**
410	Map Quad: H13 Year Built: NLT 1966 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: ~1966 - ~1969 — Mechanical Equipment
412	Map Quad: J15 Year Built: NLT 1969 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: ~1969 - ~~1977 — Storage
414	Map Quad: I8 Year Built: NLT 1966 Year Demolished: NLT 1992 Uses: ~1966 - ~1992 — **Transformer House**
418	Map Quad: FG6 & H5 Year Built: NLT 1966 Year Demolished: NLT 1969 Uses: 1942 - 1948 — Airship Field 1948 - 1966 — Vacant 1966 - ~1969 — Athletic Fields (First number designation)
424	Map Quad: G8 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1991 Uses: 1942 - ~1991 — **Switchgear House**
425	Map Quad: H10 Year Built: 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1991 Uses: 1942 - ~1991 — **Switchgear House**
426	Map Quad: C14 Year Built: NLT 1966 Year Demolished: NLT 1968 Uses: ~1966 - ~1968 — **Switchgear House**
427	Map Quad: C14 Year Built: NLT 1966 Year Demolished: NLT 1968 Uses: ~1966 - ~1968 — **Switchgear House**

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island

(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
428	Map Quad: H10 Year Built: NLT 1966 Year Demolished: NLT 1968 Uses: ~1966 - ~1968 — **Switchgear House**
429	Map Quad: D16 Year Built: NLT 1966 Year Demolished: NLT 1968 Uses: ~1966 - ~1968 — **Switchgear House**
437	Map Quad: SF, CA Year Built: 1961 Year Demolished: 1966 Uses: 1961 - 1966 — Police Station (Located on Clay Street in San Francisco)
441	Map Quad: J12 Year Built: NLT 1961 Year Demolished: NLT 1966 Uses: ~1961 - ~1966 — Sump House #19
446	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: NLT 1966 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: ~1966 - 1993 — Storage
457	Map Quad: F8 Year Built: NLT 1970 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: ~1970 - ~1977 — Storage Shed
464	Map Quad: E5 Year Built: 1969 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1969 - 1993 — **Smoke Elimination Structure**
471	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1969 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1969 - 1993 — Smoke Elimination Facility Control Building
476	Map Quad: H7 Year Built: NLT 1970 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: ~1970 - ~1977 — West Guard Tower (Not Shown in 1992 Map)
477	Map Quad: G7 Year Built: NLT 1970 Year Demolished: NLT 1977 Uses: ~1970 - ~1977 — East Guard Tower (not shown in 1992 map).
479	Map Quad: G14 Year Built: 1952 Year Demolished: 1979 Uses: 1952 - 1979 — Basketball Courts (16 total)
484	Map Quad: E4 Year Built: 1973 Year Demolished: 1993 Uses: 1973 - 1993 — Dewater Tower

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
486	Map Quad: F16 Year Built: 1967 Year Demolished: 1984 Uses: 1967 - 1984 — Barge Shelter
491	Map Quad: Unknown Year Built: NLT 1977 Year Demolished: NLT 1993 Uses: ~1977 - ~1993 — **Separating Pit (NTTC)**
495	Map Quad: K15 Year Built: 1976 Year Demolished: 1986 Uses: 1976 - 1986 — Sentry Booth
498	Map Quad: E10 Year Built: 1979 Year Demolished: 1980 Uses: 1979 - 1980 — Wind Generator Tower installed on top of Building 260
565	Map Quad: J22 Year Built: 1988 Year Demolished: Unknown Uses: 1988 - Unknown — P-MUTTS Trailer Notes: Trailer used as a battle simulator. It is no longer in existence
PIER 1	Map Quad: K18 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1938 - ~1961 — **Fueling Pier**
PIER 3	Map Quad: J16 Year Built: 1939 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1939 - ~1961 — Pier and Floats
PIER 4	Map Quad: I16 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Pier and Floats
PIER 5	Map Quad: I16 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — **Marine Railway**
PIER 6	Map Quad: I16 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — Pier and Floats
PIER 7	Map Quad: H16 Year Built: 1939 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: 1939 - ~1961 — Pier and Floats

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
PIER 8	Map Quad: H16 Year Built: NLT 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1942 - ~1961 — Pier and Floats
PIER 9	Map Quad: G16 Year Built: NLT 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1942 - ~1961 — **Marine Railway**
PIER 9A	Map Quad: G16 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1970 Uses: ~1945 - ~1970 — **Marine Railway - 50 Ton**
PIER 10	Map Quad: F16 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - ~1961 — **Fuel Pier**
PIER 13	Map Quad: E15 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1991 Uses: 1944 - 1991 — **Maintenance Pier**
PIER 14	Map Quad: D15 Year Built:1944 Year Demolished: 1987 Uses: 1944 - 1987 — **Maintenance Pier**
PIER 15	Map Quad: C14 Year Built: 1944 Year Demolished: 1987 Uses: 1944 - 1987 — **Maintenance Pier**
PIER 16	Map Quad: C14 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1973 Uses: ~1945 - ~1973 — **Maintenance Pier**
PIER 17	Map Quad: E11 Year Built: NLT 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1973 Uses: ~1942 - ~1973 — South Pier
PIER 18	Map Quad: C10 Year Built: NLT 1942 Year Demolished: NLT 1945 Uses: ~1942 - ~1945 — Short Pier
PIER 19	Map Quad: C9 Year Built: NLT 1945 Year Demolished: NLT 1961 Uses: ~1945 - 1952 — **Repair Pier** 1952 - ~1961 — **Marine Railway** (Surveyed)

Table 5

Demolished Buildings of Treasure Island
(as of December 1, 1994)

Bldg. No.	Building Data		
PIER 20	Map Quad: C8	Year Built: 1938	Year Demolished: NLT 1973
	Uses: 1938 - ~1973 — Ferry Slip (Oakland Landing)		
PIER 22	Map Quad: E2	Year Built: 1944	Year Demolished: 1987
	Uses: 1944 - 1987 — **Ammunition Pier**		
PIER 24	Map Quad: K16	Year Built: NLT 1945	Year Demolished: NLT 1977
	Uses: ~1945 - ~1977 — Small Boat Pier		

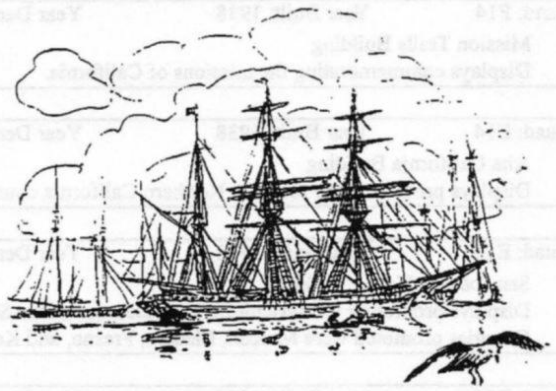


Table 6

Golden Gate Exposition Buildings of Treasure Island
(Demolished by 1942)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
N/A	Map Quad: E11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: State of California Auditorium Uses: Radio broadcasting of concerts, speeches, comedy shows.
N/A	Map Quad: E13 - E14 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: California State Building Uses: Reception areas and offices.
N/A	Map Quad: F13 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: San Francisco Building Uses: Offices, Mayor's suite, displays of San Francisco wares and services.
N/A	Map Quad: E14 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Alameda and Contra Costa Counties Uses: Displays promoting Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.
N/A	Map Quad: F14 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Mission Trails Building Uses: Displays commemorating the missions of California.
N/A	Map Quad: E14 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Alta California Building Uses: Displays promoting the fourteen Northern California counties.
N/A	Map Quad: E15 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: San Joaquin Valley Building Uses: Displays promoting the agriculture and resources of the San Joaquin Valley. Counties promoted were Merced, Madera, Fresno, and Kern counties.
N/A	Map Quad: E15 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Sacramento Valley and Lake Tahoe Region Building Uses: Displays promoting gold mining, sugar refineries, canneries, and the Mare Island Naval Shipyard. Counties promoted were Sacramento, El Dorado, Placer, Yolo, and Solano counties.
N/A	Map Quad: D14 - E15 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Redwood Empire Building Uses: Displays promoting the resources of the San Francisco, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte counties of California, as well as Josephine county in Oregon.

Table 6

Golden Gate Exposition Buildings of Treasure Island
(Demolished by 1942)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
N/A	Map Quad: D13 - D14 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Shasta Cascade Building Uses: Displays promoting lumbering, agriculture, fruit growing, and mining in Tehama, Lassen, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, and Siskiyou counties of California, as well as Lake, Klamath, and Jackson counties in Oregon.
N/A	Map Quad: E10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Pacific House Uses: The "Theme Building" of the Exposition. The Pacific House had topographical map of the Pacific Area in the form of a fountain (now demolished and in pieces in a fenced area behind Building 2). The displays were primarily maps of the Pacific area highlighting different aspects, such as flora and fauna, peoples, economics, art, architecture, and transportation.
N/A	Map Quad: E11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Hawaii Uses: Displays highlighting both modern and ancient Hawaii.
N/A	Map Quad: E11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: New Zealand Uses: Displays of the scenic nature of New Zealand and emphasizing the Maori history.
N/A	Map Quad: E11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: French Indo-China Uses: Displays of the Ruins of Angkor, art in silver work, silk, and fine bronzes.
N/A	Map Quad: E10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Australia Uses: Displays of the features of Australia, especially its unusual wildlife.
N/A	Map Quad: E10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Life History of Redwoods Uses: Displays of the Coastal Redwoods of California which included their botany, growth, uses, and preservation, as well as a cross-section of the oldest Coastal Redwood harvested which was determined to be 2200 years old.
N/A	Map Quad: E10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Philippine Pavilion Uses: Displays of Philippine goods. Copper roof.

Table 6

Golden Gate Exposition Buildings of Treasure Island
(Demolished by 1942)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
N/A	Map Quad: E9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Johore State Pavilion Uses: Museum style displays of the agricultural and mineral resources and animals of Johore, as well as the native clothing of its people.
N/A	Map Quad: F9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Javanese Restaurant Uses: The restuarant, which seated 400 people, was the first to introduce the food "rijstafel" to the United States.
N/A	Map Quad: F10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Netherlands East Indies Uses: Displays of the crafts, arts, and dance of Bali, the Celebes, Java, Sumatra, and Dutch Borneo.
N/A	Map Quad: F10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Japan Uses: Samauri House and Temple,as well as Japanese garden, drum bridge, lighting (4,000 lanterns) and silk making displays.
N/A	Map Quad: F9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Mexico Uses: A Mexican restaurant with the side shops of a sandal maker, a silversmith, and leather worker enhanced the Mexico display.
N/A	Map Quad: F9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: El Salvador Uses: A display of the cultivation, picking, milling, and brewing of coffee.
N/A	Map Quad: F9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Panama Uses: Displays of the steamship routes to and through the Panama Canal, costumes of the country, gold and silver Indian jewelry, and rare Indian pottery.
N/A	Map Quad: F9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Guatemala Uses: Displays of the arts and products of Guatemala.

Table 6

Golden Gate Exposition Buildings of Treasure Island
(Demolished by 1942)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
N/A	Map Quad: F9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Peru Uses: Incan gold treasures with emeralds and other precious stones, as well as modern gold and silver pieces, were displayed.
N/A	Map Quad: F9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Colombia Uses: The centerpiece of this building exhibited a living coffee plantation containing live coffee trees, as well as old gold jewelry from Indian graves and a collection of weapons from the Chichibscha and Pijaos tribes.
N/A	Map Quad: F9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Chile Uses: The Chilean display centered on tourism and nitrate mining.
N/A	Map Quad: F9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Ecuador Uses: A display of old Indian art, gold and silver ware, and modern paintings by Ecuadorian artists.
N/A	Map Quad: F9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Brazil Uses: Coffee was the theme and centerpiece of the Brazilian displaywhich included a coffee cafe. Paintings by Brazilian artists and displays of mineral oils and raw materials were used to complete the display.
N/A	Map Quad: F10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Argentina Uses: Displays of paintings and sculptures by Argentinian artists, products and minerals of the country, books written and published in Argentina, as well as a restaurant serving the food and beverages of Argentina.
N/A	Map Quad: F10 - F11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: France Uses: Displays of fine arts, fashion and tourism were the focus of the French pavilion. Two statues, "The Shadow" by Rodin and "Carplaux" by Bourdelle were displayed prominently. Paintings, tapestries, and a display of first editions of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century French authors were also shown. Fashion from the Eighteenth Century to the year 1939 were displayed in a separate salon. The pavilion was unoccupied in 1940 because of France's involvement in World War II.

Table 6

Golden Gate Exposition Buildings of Treasure Island
(Demolished by 1942)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
N/A	Map Quad: F10 - F11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Gallery of Elegance Uses: Fifty-eight exhibitors displayed the latest in women's wear and accessories. A French restaurant was also included.
N/A	Map Quad: F10 - F11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Italy Uses: The Italian display was centered on tourism with displays of marble, motion pictures, dioramas, and girls dressed in costumes of the eight most important regions of Italy. The Italian pavilion was unoccupied in 1940 because of Italy's involvement in World War II.
N/A	Map Quad: F10 - F11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Norway Uses: A Norwegian ski lodge with displays of skis, sleds and toboggans, as well as Finnish baths and a snack bar were included in the Norwegian display.
N/A	Map Quad: G11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Press Building Uses: This building was simply a place for members of the press to relax and/or prepare for the next exciting event of the Exposition. It was not open to the public.
N/A	Map Quad: G11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Dairy Products Building Uses: A model dairy with a display of milk products.
N/A	Map Quad: G10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: National Cash Register Building Uses: A giant model of a cash register with windows in the bottom displaying other cash register equipment.
N/A	Map Quad: H11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Temple of Religion and the Tower of Peace Uses: Displays emphasizing the contribution of religion to human welfare throughout the world.
N/A	Map Quad: G10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Christian Science Activities Building Uses: Displays promoting the Christian Science religion.

Table 6

Golden Gate Exposition Buildings of Treasure Island
(Demolished by 1942)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
N/A	Map Quad: G10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Christian Business Men's Building Uses: A display which drew a connection between spiritual truth and applied science.
N/A	Map Quad: G9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Ghirardelli Chocolate Building Uses: A display on the manufacture of chocolate and a "soda bar" which specialized in mixing/making chocolate drinks.
N/A	Map Quad: H9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Bank of America Building Uses: The Bank of America Building was a windowless air conditioned example of futuristic buildings.
N/A	Map Quad: G9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Owl Drug Store Uses: Full service drug store which was decorated with sculptured owls.
N/A	Map Quad: H9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Oakwood Barbecue Uses: Restaurant with an outdoor barbecue pit.
N/A	Map Quad: H10 - H11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Crillo's Specialty Kitchen Uses: Restaurant and bar
N/A	Map Quad: H10 - H11 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: White Star Tuna Restaurant Uses: Restaurant speciallizing in tuna products.
N/A	Map Quad: I7 & J7 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Cavalcade of the Golden West Uses: Show set with **narrow gauge railroad**.
N/A	Map Quad: I15 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Yerba Buena Club Uses: Women's club with beauty shops and a childrens room.

Table 6

Golden Gate Exposition Buildings of Treasure Island
(Demolished by 1942)

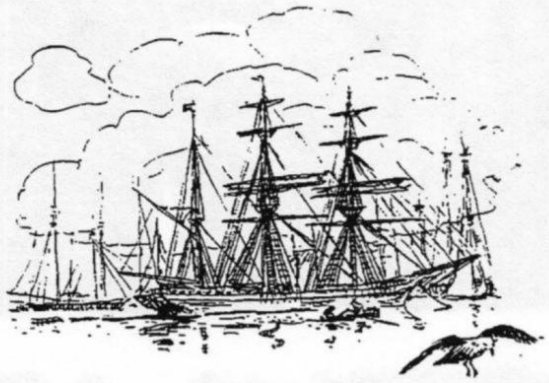
Bldg. No.	Building Data
N/A	Map Quad: H13 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Compton Metal Home Uses: Partially pre-manufactured home using steel and concrete construction.
N/A	Map Quad: H14 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Western Pines Home Uses: Cape Cod Colonial house built and decorated in pine wood.
N/A	Map Quad: H14 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: California Nurseries "Old Adobe" Uses: Adobe style house with plants and trees from Niles, CA.
N/A	Map Quad: H14 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Soule Steel "Unibilt" House Uses: Pre-fabricated, steel frame house with stucco covering.
N/A	Map Quad: D12 - D13 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Colonnade of States Uses: A spectacular display of flags from each of the forth-eight United States located in the center section of the Federal Building
N/A	Map Quad: D9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Missouri Building Uses: Model mountain of the Ozarks, Missouri history, and modern capabilities.
N/A	Map Quad: D8 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Illinois Building Uses: History of Illinois including New Salem (Lincoln) and Chicago which displayed a Statue of Lincoln.
N/A	Map Quad: D6 - D7 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: See "Notes" Title: California Coliseum Uses: Animal shows and indoor athletic competitions. This building was carefully disassembled, moved to Mare Island Naval Shipyard, and reassembeled. There it is known as the Field House, Building 523. Building 523 still stands today.
N/A	Map Quad: C9 - C10 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Recreation Building Uses: Displays showing and demonstrating different forms of recreation.

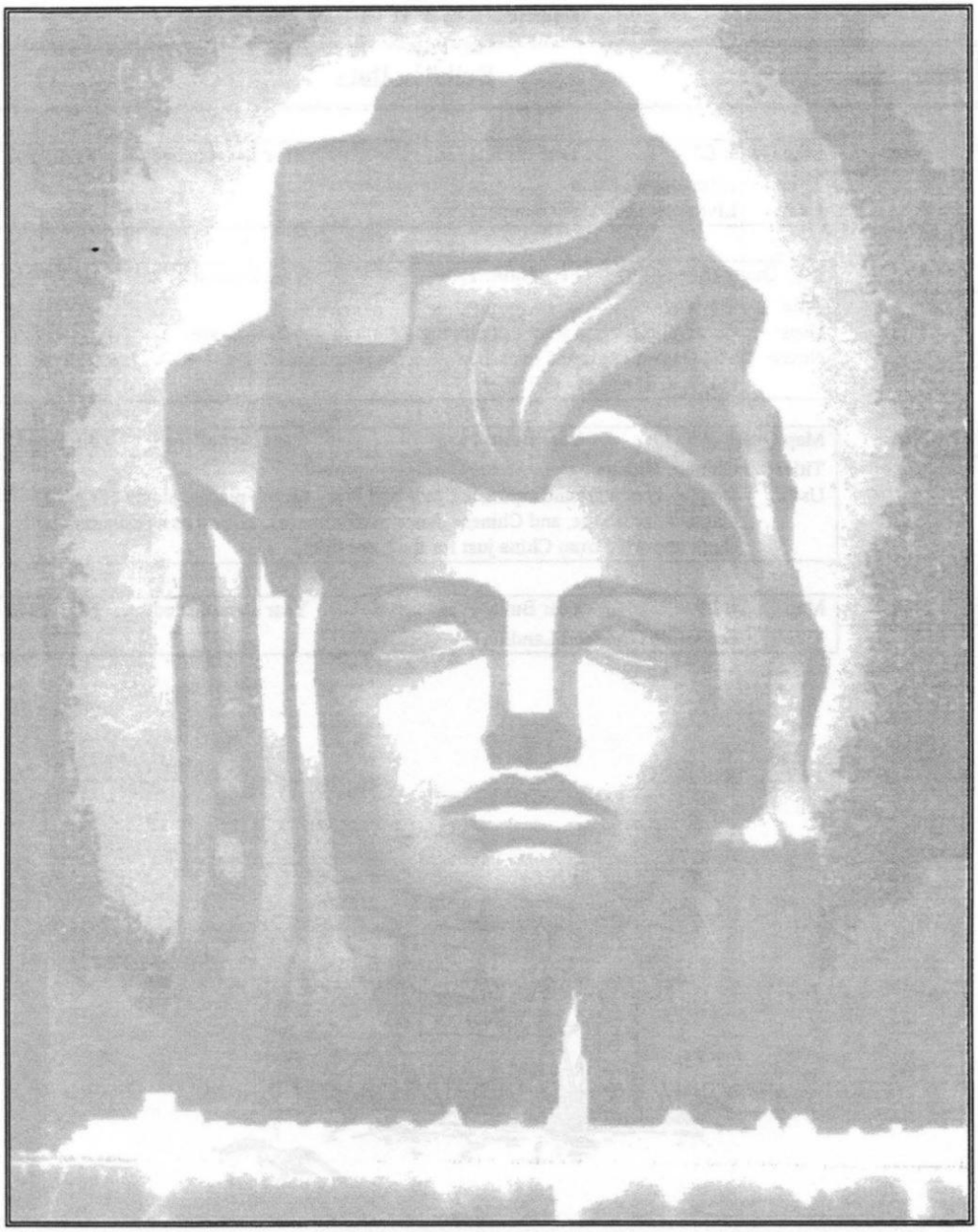
Table 6

Golden Gate Exposition Buildings of Treasure Island

(Demolished by 1942)

Bldg. No.	Building Data
N/A	Map Quad: E5 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Livestock Pavilion Uses: Livestock shows and competitions
N/A	Map Quad: (See notes) Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Gayway Uses: Carnival rides and shows, including a 4000 foot **roller coaster** Notes: The Gayway spanned over the following Map Quads: E6, 7, 8, 9; F, 6, 7, 8, 9; G6, 7, 8, 9; and H - 6, 7, 8, 9
N/A	Map Quad: H7 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Chinese Village Uses: Displayed rare art and tapestries, jade and ivory carved pieces, plants of China, classical, acrobatic, and Chinese dance performances, as well as a restaurant with chefs imported from China just for the Exposition.
N/A	Map Quad: L9 Year Built: 1938 Year Demolished: NLT 1942 Title: Ferry Slip (Oakland Landing)





References

Resources reviewed in preparation of this historical study include the following categories: books, newspapers, magazine articles, pamphlets and legal briefs, letters, military documents, as well as miscellaneous resources, which could not be categorized in the preceeding groups. Each resourse is identified by a reference index letter(s), resource title, resource information, and source location Not all those listed were actually used in the final report. A number noted in [ ]'s (i.e., [1]) indicates the reference "Source Location" listed below.

Source Locations

1) Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley; Berkeley, CA
2) California Historical Society; San Francisco, CA
3) National Archives, Pacific Sierra Branch; San Bruno, CA
4) Personal Library of Jeanne M. Day; Yerba Buena, CA
5) Personal Library of Gordon Turner; Mare Island, CA
6) Personal Library of John Underhill; Richmond, CA
7) San Francisco Public Library, Newspaper and California Rooms; San Francisco, CA
8) Treasure Island Museum Library, Naval Station Treasure Island; San Francisco, CA
9) Treasure Island Library, Naval Station Treasure Island; San Francisco, CA
10) Treasure Island Staff Civil Engineering, Naval Station Treasure Island; San Francisco, CA
11) United States Coast and Geoditic Survey Office; Menlo Park,CA
12) Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum; Vallejo, CA
13) Engineering Field Activity-West, San Bruno, CA

Books

A) ***The Islands of San Francisco Bay*** – The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the state of California [2]

B) ***Yerba Buena Naval Training Station of the Pacific at San Francisco, California*** – 1902 [2], 1904 [9], 1909 [9] and 1915 [4]

C) ***San Francisco Directory*** – 1861 edition, p. 6 [2]

D) ***San Francisco Bay*** – Harold Gilliam, New York, *Doubleday and Co., Inc.*, 1957 [12]

E) ***The Legend of Yerba Buena Island*** – Marcia Edwards Boyes, 1936, Printed *by The Professional Press* of Berkeley, CA [2, 4, 9]

F) ***The Magic City, Treasure Island*** – Jack James and Earle Weller, 1940, Printed by *Pirani Printing and Publishing Company* of San Francisco, CA [12]

G) ***Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA, Unofficial Directory and Guide*** – Published by the Armed Forces Directory Service, Inc., 1098 Harrison St, San Francisco, CA - 1969 [9], 1974 [8], 1976 [8]

H) ***California, A Remarkable State's Life History*** – John W. Caughey, 3rd Edition, 1970, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey [5]

I) ***The Creation and Development of Yerba Buena & Treasure Island, the Hub of the Bay*** – Saralyn Borrowman, Tracey Cady, James S. Radkey and David White, 1994 [7]

J) ***Two Years Before the Mast*** – Richard Henry Dana [7]

K) ***Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Strait*** – Vol. II, pp. 426 - 427, F. W. Beechey [7]

L) ***Seventy-five Years in California*** – pp. 76 - 78, W. H. Davis [7]

M) ***Sixty years in California*** – p. 266, W. H. Davis [7]

N) ***History of California*** – T. H. Hittell [7]

O) ***Mission San Carlos Borromeo (Carmelo), The Father of the Missions*** – Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, O. F. M., Ballena Press, P. O. Box 711, Ramona CA, 92065 - 1973 [7]

P) ***The Naval History of Treasure Island*** – Edited by Lt. Comdr. E. A. McDevitt, USNR, Published at Treasure Island, CA - 1946 [8]

Q) ***Treasure Island, San Francisco Exposition Years*** – Richard Reinhardt, Scrimshaw Press, San Francisco, 1973 [8]

R) ***Official Guide Book, Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay*** – The Crocker Company, 1939 [6]

S) ***The Islands of San Francisco Bay*** – The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of California [2]

T) ***The California Indians*** – R. F. Heizer and M. A. Whipple, 1951 [12]

U) ***Handbook of Indians of California*** – Alfred L. Kroeber, Dover Publications, New York, 1976, p. 469 [12]

Newspapers

V) ***San Francisco Call*** – The editions of November 28, 1886 (Arbor Day); March 6, 1887; August 22, 1892; January 21, 1899, March 21, 1899, October 6, 1900, July 9,1901 [7]

W) ***San Francisco Chronicle*** – The editions of March 3, 1889, February 9, 1896; April 23, 1923; August 1, 1923; July 12, 1926; November 5, 1930; January 27, 1934 [7]

X) ***San Francisco Examiner*** – the editions of July 10, 1881; August 22, 1892, January 21, 1899; December 20, 1925 [7]

Y) ***San Francisco Progress*** – Nov. 9, 1974, p.3, column 1 [7]

Z) ***Treasure Island Masthead*** – Feb. 8, 1985, p.4, column 1 [7]

AA) ***San Francisco Union*** – Mar. 21, 1868 [7]

Magazine Articles

BB) ***Riptides*** – April 10, 1950 [2]

CC) ***Yerba Buena Island, California: A Look at the New U. S. Naval Training Station in 1901*** – John Stacey in *Military Images* magazine, March-April 1981 [12]. The references for this article were:

- *Annual Reports of the Navy Department for the Year 1900 and 1901: Report to the Secretary of the Navy*, Government Printing Office, 1900 and 1901
- *Federal Owned Real Estate Under Control of the Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks*, Government Printing Office, 1937
- *Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island*, San Francisco, 1901

DD) ***San Francisco Bay's Golden Treasure*** – *Real West,* November issue, auth. Ben Traywick. He attributes his sources to the Bancroft Library at UC Berkeley and the California State Library [2]

EE) ***FORBES Magazine*** – March, 1991 edition

Pamphlets and Legal Briefs

FF) ***Yerba Buena Island's History*** – Jeanne M. Day, 1990, 8 pp. [4]

GG) ***Abstract of the Possessory Title to the Island of Yerba Buena in the Harbor of San Francisco*** – dated 1866, provided to Senator Morton during the legal battles over the eviction of Dowling, Judson and Brooks [1]

HH) ***Yerba Buena, or Goat Island; Title by Mexican Prescription*** – A brief filed for J. Polack during the legal battles over the eviction of Dowling, Judson and Brooks [1]

Letters

II) ***Yerba Buena Island, Letter from The Secretary of War in relation to the bill to quiet the title to Yerba Buena Island*** – December 20, 1880 [4]

JJ) ***A Letter to the President about the Title to Yerba Buena Island, Bay of San Francisco, with an Analysis of the Report of the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee upon the Same*** – S. M. Johnson, Printed by M'Gill and Witherow, Printers and Stereotypers, 1870 [4]

Military Documents

KK) ***Navy Survey Reports*** – 1929 through 1940 [3]

LL) ***Index Maps of Yerba Buena and Treasure Islands*** – PW Dwg. 1672 - 1929, 1935, 1940 [10]

MM) ***Index Maps of Yerba Buena and Treasure Islands*** – 1871, 1919, 1961, 1970, 1994 [10]

NN) ***United States Naval Administration in World War II; Commandant, Twelfth Naval District*** – [3]. The sections within Reference NN which were reviewed for this report are the following:

- *Appendices* Pages 1-68, 1939 - 1946
- *History of Yerba Buena Island, Part I, General*, pages 1-12
- *History of U.S. Naval Section Base, U.S. Naval Frontier Base, S.F., CA*, (60 pages)
- *Historical Sketch of the U.S. Naval Barracks (Embarkation)*

OO) ***Proposal for an Additional Navy Yard on the Pacific Coast*** – Commission on Navy Yards and Naval Stations, 1917 [3]

PP) ***Airport Construction for United States Navy Treasure Island Airport, City and County of San Francisco, California, Master Plan*** – Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration, District No. 2, San Francisco, Sheet 2 of 7 dated July 2, 1941 [10]

Miscellaneous

QQ) ***United States Coast and Geoditic Survey Topographical Map of the San Francisco Bay*** – 1905, 1947, 1958 and 1980 [11]

RR) ***Memoirs of Treasure Island*** – A Collection of Photographs of the Golden Gate International Exposition, S. Brown, 1940 [8]

SS) ***Conversation*** – betweem Ms. LeAnne Lindsey-Heathman, great-granddaughter of Captain. Edward F. Lindsey, and Mr.Daniel C. Schierling, Mare Island Naval Shipyard; 2/6/95

TT) ***Recollections of Wayne Piland***, Retired Lighthouse Keeper of Yerba Buena Island; Reference FF [4]

UU) ***Personal log of Gunner William H. Meyers of the sloop of war "Cyane"*** – 1842 [1]

VV) ***Handbook of North American Indians*** – Richard Levy, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, 1976 [13]

Figures

Figures included in this historical study are identified by figure number and title (as listed in table of contents and found in text), as well as and "Source Location", which is the number noted in [ ]'s (i.e., [1]). A listing of source locations is provided at the beginning of this reference section.

Figure 1 *Timeline of Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island, 1570-1994* .....[1–12]
Figure 2 *Map of Yerba Buena Island and Treasure Island, 1995* .....[10]
Figure 3 *The Hamlet of Yerba Buena Island. Circa 1835* ..... Ref. N, [7]
Figure 4 *California Indians. Circa 1806.* .....[12]
Figure 5 *Tule Boat. Circa Pre-1800.* .....[4]
Figure 6 *Army Post and Depot, Yerba Buena Island. 1871* .....[2,4]
Figure 7 *Cartograph of the Army Post and Depot, Yerba Buena Island. 1871*.....[1]
Figure 8 *Evening Rush Hour. Circa 1880.* ..... Ref. W, [7]
Figure 9 *Yerba Buena Island Lighthouse Reservation and Bouy Depot. October 1880.*.....[3]
Figure 10 *Rear Admiral Henry Glass. 1902.*.....[2,4]
Figure 11 *Yerba Buena Island Officer's Quarters and Barracks. Circa 1911.* .....[9]
Figure 12 *The Communication Complex (during construction). August 28, 1917* .....[9]
Figure 13 *The Communication Complex (after construction). September 28, 1917*.....[9]
Figure 14 *Radio Operations Dormitory. August 28, 1917* .....[9]
Figure 15 *The Dispensary Building. November 28, 1917* .....[9]
Figure 16 *Lighthouse Reservation Camp. August 28, 1917* .....[9]
Figure 17 *Plank Road in the Lighthouse Reservation. August 28, 1917*.....[9]
Figure 18 *Officer's Quarters and Detention Camp. August 28,1917*.....[9]
Figure 19 *Receiving Ship Dispensary and Yeoman School. August 28, 1917*.....[9]
Figure 20 *Stable/Garage/Signal School and Wagon Shed/Garage. August 28, 1917*.....[9]
Figure 21 *Long Wharf and Wharf House. April 13, 1918*.....[9]
Figure 22 *Gymnasium. August 28, 1917*.....[9]
Figure 23 *Main Barracks and Waterfront Area. August 28, 1917*.....[9]
Figure 24 *Main Barracks and Waterfront Buildings. August 28, 1917*.....[9]
Figure 25 *Main Barracks and Auxiliary Buildings. August 28, 1917* .....[9]
Figure 26 *Recruit House. August 28, 1917*.....[9]
Figure 27 *Transformer Station. Circa 1918.*.....[9]
Figure 28 *Aerial View of the US Naval Training Station, San Francisco. 1923.*.....Ref. Z, [9]
Figure 29 *Plan of Proposed Yerba Buena Island Shipyard. 1917*.....[3]
Figure 30 *The Great Change. Circa 1935.* .....Ref. Z, [9]
Figure 31 *The Nimitz Quarters. Circa 1970.*.....Ref. Z, [9]
Figure 32 *Aerial View of Yerba Buena Island Showing Location of Graveyards. Circa 1917.* .....[2]
Figure 33 *Plan of Proposed Treasure Island Airport. Circa 1939.* .....[10]
Figure 34 *Court of the Seven Seas. Circa 1939.*.....Ref. F, [12]
Figure 35 *Court of Pacifica. Circa 1939.*.....Ref. F, [12]
Figure 36 *Japan's Samurai House and Temple on Medial Lake. Circa 1939.* ..... Ref. R, [6]
Figure 37 *Celebrities at the Exposition. Circa 1939.*.....Ref. P, [8]
Figure 38 *The Elephant Towers at the Portals of the Pacific. Circa 1939.* .....Ref. F, [12]

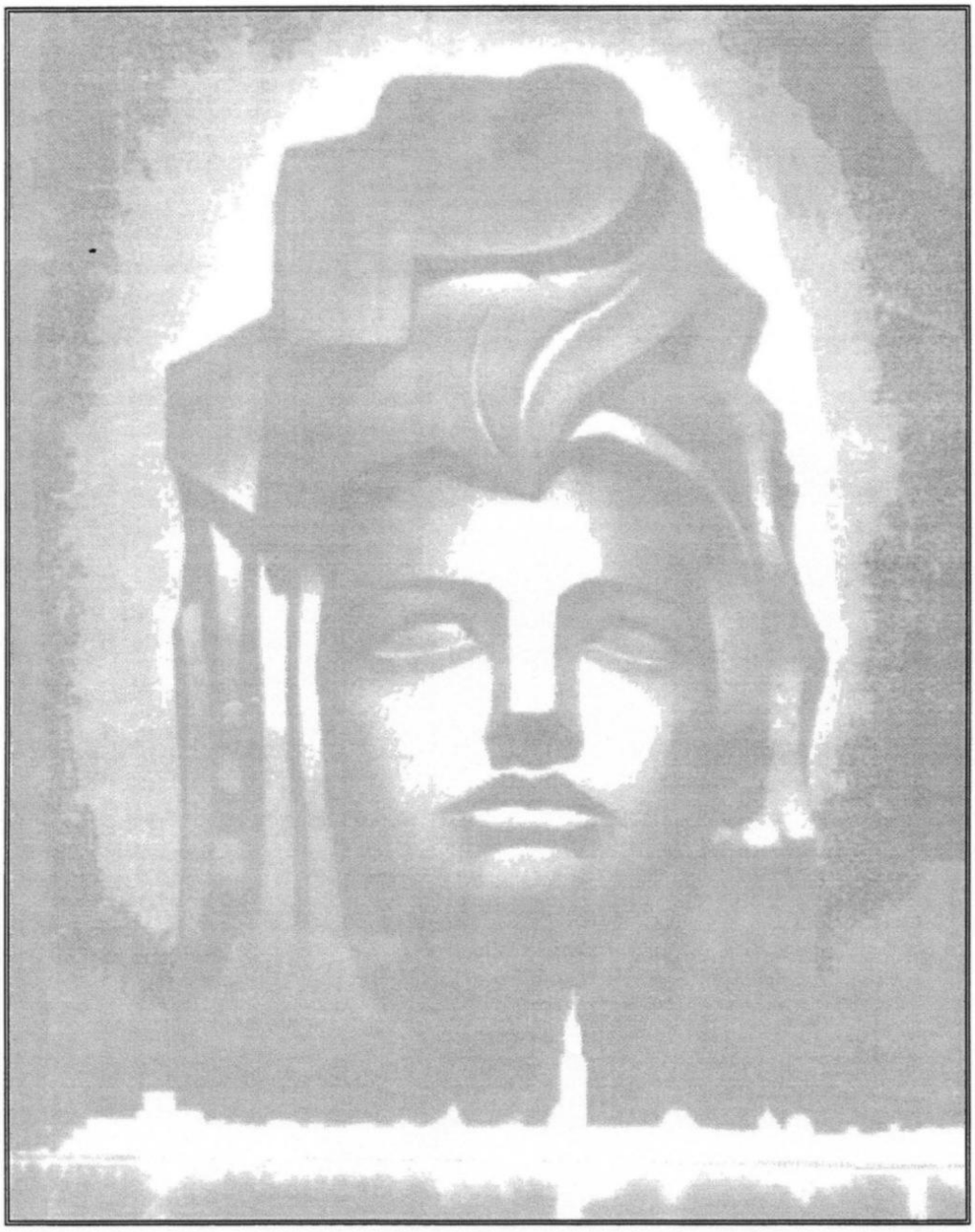



Figure 39 *The Magic City Afloat. Circa 1939.* ..... Ref. F, [12]
Figure 40 *The Towers of the East. Circa 1939.* ..... Ref. F, [12]
Figure 41 *Tower of the South. Circa 1939.* ..... Ref. F, [12]
Figure 42 *Court of Flowers. Circa 1939.* ..... Ref. F, [12]
Figure 43 *Demolition of Pacifica. January 22, 1941.* ..... Ref. Z, [7]
Figure 44 *Troops on Review. Circa 1941.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 45 *The Delta Queen. Circa 1941.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 46 *"Grand Hotel" of Treasure Island. Circa 1942.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 47 *Federal Building (during the Exposition). Circa 1939.* ..... Ref. R, [6]
Figure 48 *Federal Building (after military conversion). Circa 1943.* ..... [10]
Figure 49 *Chow time in Galley K. Circa 1942.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 50 *Galley K. Circa 1942.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 51 *The WAVES at TADCEN, Communications Division. Circa 1943.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 52 *Bob Hope at Treasure Island. Circa 1942.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 53 *"Follies" show at the Basilone Theater. Circa 1942.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 54 *USO Dance. Circa 1942.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 55 *Baseball at Treasure Island. Circa 1942.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 56 *Rugby at Treasure Island. Circa 1942.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 57 *Troops mustered for overseas embarkation. Circa 1943.* ..... Ref. P, [8]
Figure 58 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Building Sites. January 24, 1944.* ..... [10]
Figure 59 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Building Sites. March 20, 1944.* ..... [10]
Figure 60 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities. February 9, 1944.* ..... [10]
Figure 61 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities. March 20, 1944.* ..... [10]
Figure 62 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities, Bachelor Officer's Quarters. March 20, 1944.* ..... [10]
Figure 63 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Bachelor Officer's Quarters. April 16, 1944* ..... [10]
Figure 64 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Designated POW Housing. January 24, 1944* ..... [10]
Figure 65 *Treasure Island Embarkation Facilities Designated POW Housing. March 20, 1944* ..... [10]
Figure 66 *Cartograph of Treasure Island. Circa 1939.* ..... [10]
Figure 67 *Cartoon Cartograph of Treasure Island. Circa 1946.* ..... Ref. 2, [7]